APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,418—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.

SEPTEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. GANGES, leaving on 21st September, the LAUNCH to convey passengers to the English Mail steamers will leave the APOLLO BUNDER, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1888.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4198	800	R. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	28th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheli	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	1,0 0	A. W. Adamson..	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	ANCADIA	6500	1300	W. B. Andrews..	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H Weigheli	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPAS	2934	500	S. Bason	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 26th September and 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	29th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	29th ,,	17th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BORMIDA	...	..	on the 6th October, 1888.
BISAGNO	..	..	,, 27th ,, ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th Sept., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 0 Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

SCIENTISTS AND STUDENTS.

MICROSCOPES.

Just received, and consequently free from fungoidal growth or lenses.

A large and varied stock suitable for scientific and technical work.

The majority of the instruments are by the Maker to the French Ministry of War, and are identical with those used in the Hospitals, Lycées, and Military Colleges of France; the others by Nachet and other celebrated makers.

Also all ordinary accessories, including spare oculars for French or English Microscopes, Camera Lucidas, Reversing Prisons, Polarizing Apparatus and Micrometers, both in ocular glasses and brass mounted glass plates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

The above at remarkably low prices, and guaranteed by

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS.

Exquisitely perfumed, and which took the Medal at the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.

SERIES C.

Clematis.	Orris.
Magnolia.	Jasmin.
Spring Flowers.	Hawthorn.

Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1-4.

SERIES B.

Lily of the Valley.	Bouquet de Roses.
Seringal.	,, ,, Violettes.
Cheurefeuille.	,, ,, Verveine.

Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1.

SAVON DES BEBES,

The Finest Soap for Babies' use.

Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1.

SAVON ROYAL,

An excellent Hygienique Bath Soap.

Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Re. 1-4; double size, Rs. 2.

SAVON BELGE,

A Magnificent Bath and Toilet Soap.

Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Re. 1-8.

SAVON NATIONAL,

A Superior Hygienique Bath and Toilet Soap.

Per Box of 1 doz. large Tablets, Rs. 2.

MONSTRE BATH SOAP,

Very Superior, and perfectly free from all impurities.

Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Rs. 2-8.

FINEST OLD BROWN WINDSOR,

Square Tablets, per doz., or Large Ovals per doz., Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Limited, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA" 1,080 tons (at 11 a. m., on 23rd September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 21st September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1 978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon.

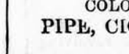
FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st September, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *viâ* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOOLDANA	2,825	On or about 1st October 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th September, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BULL DOG PIPE.

With Hall-marked Silver Band, strong and useful.

With Horn or Vulcanite Mouth-piece, from Rs. 2-12.
Do. do. with Screw Mount in case from Rs. 5-12 to 11.
Do. Amber Mouth-piece do. do. from Rs. 12 to 27-8.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

POLO. POLO.

TREACHER & COMPANY have devoted a considerable amount of attention to this department, and are now in a position to meet any requirements. Heads and Canes arranged and fixed up as per instruction.

CANES. BALLS. CANES.

TREACHER A D Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GAMES! GAMES!!

TREACHER'S SETS.

All Requisites packed in a neat strong box.

BOYS' CRICKET KIT	Rs. 10 8
BADMINTON	,, 27 0
LAWN-TENNIS	,, 49 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India Rubber Washer complete.

No. 000	Half gallon size	each	8 8
,, ,,	,, Wicker covered	,,	10 0
,, 00	One-and-a-half gallon size	,,	10 8
,, ,,	,, Wicker covered.	,,	12 8
,, 0	Two-and-a-half gallon size	,,	14 0
,, ,,	,, Wicker covered.	,,	16 0
,, 1	Three-and-a-half gallon size	,,	19 0
,, ,,	,, Wicker covered.	,,	22 8
,, 2	Five gallon size	,,	26 0
,, ,,	,, Wicker covered	,,	30 0
,, 3	Six gallon size	,,	33 0
Filters, Atkin's, Charcoal, for the Bedroom		,,	5 8
,, ,,	for the Table	,,	7 0
Filters, Pocket, for Travellers		each	4-12 and 5 8
French Stone Bottles		one litre	3 0
,, ,,		two litres	4 0
,, ,,		three litres	5 4
,, ,,		four litres	6 8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co., Limited.

COLONEL ROSS'S PATENT PIPE, CIGAR, AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

CONTAIN a piece of sponge which absorbs all nicotine and purifies the smoke and can be renewed at pleasure. The best articles of the kind yet introduced.

PIPES.

Briar with Vulcanite mouth-piece and Bands	E. P. from	Rs. a 2 0
Do. do. silver mounts, Hall-marked,	from	2 12
Do. Amber mouth-piece do. do.	from	6 0

TUBES FOR CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES.
With Hall-marked Silver Bands.

Briar and Vulcanite, for Cigars	from	1 12
Do. do. do. Cigarettes	from	1 6
Meerschaum and Amber, in case, for Cigars	from	9 0
Do. do. do. for Cigarettes	...	7 8

A large assortment of other Pipes kept. An inspection is solicited.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STANDARD CLARETS.

PHILLIPS & Co. guarantee all the undermentioned Clarets as pure French Wines, shipped by them direct from France. These Wines have been well matured both in wood and bottle, and at the present time are unequalled as regards price and quality.

	Per doz. bots. Rs. a.	½ bots. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR BEVERAGE CLARETS.		
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—A Wine of Medoc growth, with body and bouquet, much superior to the Vin Ordinaire consumed in France. Diluted with half or two-thirds water forms a healthful and refreshing beverage	11 0	6
PAUILLAC MEDOC.—This possesses all the characteristics of Wines of Medoc growth, and is a really good Wine	15 0	8 4
SUPERIOR DINNER CLARETS.		
CHATEAU LAMARQUE.—Ripe and Mellow, a very capital Wine, of excellent quality, and suitable for Dinner or Dessert	18 0	10 0
MARGAUX MEDOC.—A Wine from the Margaux District, old bottled, soft, and of good flavour	23 0	12 8
HIGHEST CLASS CLARETS.		
CHATEAU LAROSE.—A very charming Wine, and one of the nicest of Old Chateau Wines, fine bouquet	27 0	14 8
CHATEAU LAFITTE.—Selected as being one of the choicest Vintages of late years	34 0	18 0

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY; AND POONA.

THE VERY PERFECTION OF WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

SOFT AND MELLOW, PURE, DELICATE, AND WHOLESOME.

Rs. 24 Per Dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very onsiderable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that t has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WISHING to devote themselves completely to the Sale of their far-famed Watches, Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to announce to the Public that they will sell, at a considerable reduction, the whole of their Stock of Clocks and Time-pieces, Plated Ware and Miscellaneous Articles, as well as a part of their Jewellery, as detailed below. The occasion is unique to make real bargains, and no reasonable offer will be refused. Terms strictly Cash.

The following Goods will be sold off:—

CLOCKS.—Regulators, Office Clocks and Time-pieces, Calendar Clocks, Tower Clocks, Hall and Dining-room Clocks, Table Clocks, Carriage and Drawing-room Clocks, Marble Clocks, Marine Clocks and Chronometers, Cuckoo Clocks, American Clocks, Time-pieces, Alarms, &c.

JEWELLERY.—Gold Necklets, Bracelets, and Bangles, Alexandra Chains, Brooches, Studs and Sleeve-links, Scarf-rings and Pins, Jewelled Hair Pins and Pendants, Ladies' Gold Lockets, Earrings, Silver Bracelets and Bangles, Silver Card Cases and Match Boxes, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A large assortment of Plated Ware, Binoculars, Telescopes, Musical Boxes, Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.

Everybody wishing to buy any of the above Goods at really very low Prices should avail himself of this rare opportunity.

TERMS-CASH.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

IN DISPENSING PRESCRIPTIONS

EVERY Precaution is taken, and every Method adopted which long and varied experience in first rate English and other Firms can give, in order to properly check the Medicines prepared by us, to ensure, not only their

ACCURATE AND FAITHFUL PREPARATION

but also their easy Distinction by the Patient or Nurse.

Internal and External Medicines are dispensed in Bottles of such distinct Patterns, and labelled with different coloured Labels, that any mistake as to their nature can scarcely occur.

DISPENSING IS KEPT ENTIRELY SEPARATE

from our Wholesale and Retail Departments, and the Prices are as low as consistent with

ACCURACY, DESPATCH, AND CLEANLINESS.

All our Dispensing Departments, both at the Branches and Head Establishment, are under the strict supervision of

FULLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

whose whole attention is given to the Examination of Prescriptions and their Manipulation, and hrough whose hands t hey all pass before being sent out.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

C. P. & Co. INDIA. C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co. JAPAN

"HEART BOTTLE."

C. P. & Co. CHINA & BURMAH. C. P. & Co. AT ALL HOTELS AND DEALERS. C. P. & Co. AUSTRALIA.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5¼ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—Plain square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 150.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE.

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

"POLO" RIDING—HUNTING, RACING, &c., &c. TROUSERS, GAITERS.—BREECHES.

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton, in every shade of Colour	Rs. 26
Thin Bedford Cord, Soft and Elastic, for Indian wear, Drab and Colours	,, 26
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear, (*Karki*) and Colours	,, 28
Soft Olive and Brown Velveteen Cords	,, 20
Thin White Bedford, a most perfect material	,, 40
Thin Racing White Imperial Kersey, fine wool, very thin and elastic	,, 42
White Canton Sateen Twist Drill "for Polo"	,, 20
Drab (*Karki*) Derby Cord Twist Drill	,, 20

Real Buckskins for Strapping Knees and Seat.

Gaiters of the above materials, from Rs. 10. Drab Boxcloth Gaiters, from Rs. 15.

CASH OR V.P.P DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE=12½ PER CENT.

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS. } BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz:—

"APRONS."

	Rs. As.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16 0
Do do Scotch Constitution, Red	17 0
Leather Cases for the above	Rs. 4 0 to 7 8
Mark Masters Aprons	16 0
Excellent Masters	16 0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33 0
Do Principal's, Apron and Sash	36 8
Leather Case for do	Rs. 4 8 to 7 0

JEWELS.

Master Masons Silver Square and Compass	15 8
Master Masons, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35 0
Master Masons, Silver with Crystals...	28 0
Master Masons, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35 0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs. 15 8 to 22 0
Excellent Masters, set with Crystals	28 0
Mark Masters Jewels...	Rs. 12 8 to 28 8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons...	28 8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	12 8
Past Master Jewels.	from Rs. 85 0 to Rs. 165 0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER CLUB, BOMBAY.

A CHRISTY MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT in connection with the above will take place at the NOVELTY THEATRE, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 p. m., under the distinguished patronage of

THE BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT,
THE OFFICER COMMANDING ROYAL ARTILLERY, BOMBAY,
THE OFFICERS COMMANDING THE SEVERAL VOLUNTEER CORPS,
AND THE OFFICERS OF H. M.'S REGULAR FORCES.

Prices of admission ....Rs 3, 2 and 1.
Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. ROSE and Co., or at the door on the night of the performance.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL JUNAGAD PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1888, the passenger Train Service on the Bhavnagar Gondal Junagad Porbandar Railway will be as given below:—

BETWEEN BHAVNAGAR AND WADHWAN JUNCTION.

	Mail.	Mix.		Mail.	Mix.
	A.M.	P.M.		NOON	A.M.
Bhavnagar ...d.	9 50	1 2	WadhwanJunc.d	12 0	6 20
				P.M.	
Dhola Junc....a.	11 21	3 17	Dhola Junc.....a.	3 29	11 3
Do. do. ......d.	11 39	3 32	Do. do. .....d.	3 39	11 23
	P.M.				P.M.
WadhwanJunc.a	3 7	8 17	Bhavnagar .....a.	5 12	1 33

BETWEEN DHOLA JUNCTION AND DHORAJI

	Mail	Mix.		Mail.	Mix.
	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Dhola Junc. ...d.	3 50	11 40	Dhoraji ......d.	6 10	9 0
		P.M.			P.M.
Dhoraji ....a.	8 35	5 44	Dhola Junc......a.	11 0	2 52

BETWEEN JETALSAR JUNCTION AND JUNAGAD.

	Mix.	Mix.		Mix.	Mix.
	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Jetalsar Junc. d.	9 50	8 35	Junagad ....d.	5 16	3 56
Junagad ....a.	10 54	9 39	Jetalsar Junc ..a.	6 20	5 0

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent, B. G. J. P. Railway.
Traffic Supdt's Office, D. Ghad chi 18th Sept. 1888.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1888, the Mail Train Service between BOMBAY, WADHWAN, DELHI, AGRA FORT, and FEROZEPORE CANTONMENT will be altered.

2. The DOWN Mail Train will leave BOMBAY at 18-30 and arrive at LAHORE at 9-0 (*via* REWARI and FEROZEPORE CANTONMENT) on the fourth day.

The UP Train will leave LAHORE at 17-25 and arrive BOMBAY at 8-15 on the fourth day.

3. The Timings of the Mail as also of other Passenger Trains will be as follows:—

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Mail.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
BOMBAY—COLABA ...	d	...	6 30	11 55	18 30
Surat	d	7 45	17 15	22 50	1 50
Baroda	a	12 15	21 50	3 18	5 0
Do.	d	12 30	...	3 30	5 10
Ahmedabad	a	16 0	...	6 50	7 40
Wadhwan Extension.					
Ahmedabad	d	16 30	...	...	8 10
Wadhwan	a	20 25	...	...	11 10
		Local Mixed.		Mixed.	
Ahmedabad	d	21 20	...	13 48	8 30
Abu Road.................	d	8 0	...	22 39	15 12
Ajmere	a	0 15	...	12 25	1 40
H. and S.-N. S. Ry.					Mixed (Mail)
Ajmere	d	...	...	13 40	4 50
Khandwa	a	...	...	22 54	10 0
					Mail.
Ajmere	d	4 15	...	13 2	2 5
Jeypore....................	d	12 13	...	19 27	6 46
Bandikui	a	17 0	...	0 2	9 20
Agra Branch.					
Bandikui	d	...	...	1 4	9 50
Achnera	d	...	...	6 31	15 11
Agra Fort..................	a	...	...	7 43	16 21
Bandikui	d	18 5	...	2 0	9 45
Rewari	a	1 21	...	7 43	13 44
R.-F. S. Ry.					
Rewari	d	...	...	3 23	14 32
Sirsa	d	...	...	14 57	23 9
Ferozepore Cantt.	a	...	...	22 52	4 50
N.-W. Ry.					
Ferozepore Cantt.	d	...	...	...	5 30
Lahore	a	...	...	...	9 0
Do.	d	...	...	...	9 40
Peshawar Cantt	a	...	...	...	6 30
Rewari	d	1 50	...	8 2	14 4
Delhi......................	a	5 45	...	11 36	17 0
N.-W. Ry.					
Delhi......................	d	6 12	...	...	18 0
Umballa Cantt............	a	16 59	...	...	3 0
		Local Pasgr.		Mixed.	Thro, Mixed.
C. A. S. Ry.					
Agra Fort..................	d	...	...	...	2 35
Achnera	d	7 0	...	20 0	4 0
Muttra Cantonment ...	d	10 21	...	22 20	5 57
Hathras Road	d	14 15	...	2 7	9 1
Fatehgarh.................	d	...	...	10 50	17 31
Cawnpore	a	...	...	16 50	28 38

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		Mail.	Mixed.	Local Mixed.	Ordinary
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
N.-W. Ry.					
PESHAWAR CANT.	d	20 5	...	...	...
Lahore	a	16 55	...	...	...
Do.	d	17 25	...	...	...
Ferozepore Cantt.	d	20 50	...	...	...
R. F. S. Ry.					
Ferozepore Cantt.	d	21 30	6 10	...	...
Sirsa	d	3 36	14 31	...	...
Rewari	a	11 54	1 25	...	...
N.-W. Ry.					
Umballa Cantt............	a	23 30	...	...	...
Delhi	d	8 30	...	...	...
Delhi	d	9 30	15 40	22 48	...
Rewari	d	12 42	19 24	3 12	...
Bandikui	a	16 49	0 55	9 37	...
Agra Branch.					
Agra Fort..................	d	10 5	18 15	...	...
Achnera	d	11 31	19 44	...	...
Bandikui	a	16 45	0 49	...	...
Bandikui	d	17 14	1 20	10 50	...
Jeypore....................	d	20 45	5 51	16 18	...
Ajmere	a	1 17	11 58	23 45	...
H. & S.-N. S. Ry.		Mixed (Mail)			
Khandwa	d	17 38	3 15	...	...
Ajmere	a	23 0	11 40	...	...
		Mail.			
Ajmere	d	1 42	12 33	2 54	...
Abu Road.................	d	12 37	2 38	19 45	...
Ahmedabad	a	18 36	10 50	5 30	...
			Ordinary.	Ordinary.	
Wadhwan	d	15 50	6 45	...	...
Ahmedabad	a	18 50	11 10	...	...
Do.	d	19 20	11 46	6 35	...
Baroda	d	21 55	15 25	10 20	5 50
Surat	d	1 20	20 20	15 20	10 45
BOMBAY—COLABA ...	a	8 15	6 45	...	21 20
		Thro. Mixed	Mixed.	Local Pasgr.	
C. A. S. Ry.					
Cawnpore	d	2 50	11 20	...	...
Fatehgarh.................	d	9 33	17 12	...	—
Hathras Road	d	18 40	1 57	14 20	...
Muttra Cantonment ...	d	21 40	4 36	17 24	...
Achnera	a	23 17	6 10	19 17	...
Do.	d	23 27	...	...	...
Agra Fort..................	a	0 43	...	...	...

For detailed Timings see the issue of the Company's Coaching Guide for the last quarter of 1888 and the Sheet Time Bill.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th Sept., 1888.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CLUB.—AMATEUR MINSTREL PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, 22nd September, NOVELTY THEATRE, 9 p.m.

RECREATION CLUB DANCE, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel, THIS DAY, at 9 p. m. Admission.—One Gentleman and Ladies, Rs. 2.

EVERYBODY WONDER how we are able to sell our things cheaper than other Firms. The reply is, we believe in small Profits and quick Returns. No Bills. No bad debts.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

KEPLER'S MALT with Cod Liver Oil, Re. 1-6; Malt with Cascara Sagrada, Re. 1-10; simple Malt, Re. 1-6; Cuticura Ointment, Re. 1-11; Cuticura Resolvent, Rs. 3-6.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Velvets, Plushes, Silk Handkerchiefs, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Perfumery, &c., &c., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—MLLES. J. & H. KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Open to all India; Meetings allowed between 15th Sept. and 31st Decr. 1888. Reduced Fees for the Army. Special matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes, Rs. 6,000, and 10 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Hony. Secy., Poona.

WANTED, a SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATED ENGINEER to take charge of a press, Up-country. Native preferred. None need apply who have not had previous experience of Hydraulic Presses.—Address "R.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED to PURCHASE a YOUNG COW, with a calf not more than a month old. The cow must be guaranteed to give not less than six seers of milk daily. Apply stating price and particulars to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

WANTED, an ENGINEER to erect complete Ginning Plant and remain in charge next season. Address by letter stating experience and salary to "ALPHA," care of this paper.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Row, FORT, situated in a most healthy locality, is unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. Terms moderate.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

THE LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY says, "Though unsolicited, I can't leave without saying I consider "Fountain Hotel," (Mahableshwar) the best in which I have ever stayed in this Presidency. Service particularly good. Table excellent. Re-opens 10th October.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most comfortable, Central and accommodative Hotel in Matheran, will RE-OPEN from October next. Applications to be addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, till 1st October.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X." at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Conisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, ces, Tea, Coffee, and Wines.

BRANDY.—Louis Béchade, a good inexpensive Brandy, a desideratum in India. Rs. 2-8 doz. Of all dealers.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co., sole Agents.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

AMMUNITIONS for AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Cau ch Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, an ELEPHANT, 30 years old, has two tusks, quiet and free from vice. No unlucky mark. Price moderate.—Apply to "W.", care of this paper.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

LADIES SAILOR HATS.—(Boating shape) Fine and Coarse Straw, in White, Black, Brown.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S Millinery, and Dressmaking Establishment, Medow Street, Bombay.

FRENCH TILES at greatly reduced prices We are prepared to deliver any quantity at a moment's notice at Rs. 90 per thousand.—SORABJI SHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 109, Meadow's Street, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 5 per suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

AMERICAN LAMPS.—Newest and best styles, perfect safety guaranteed. Hanging, table Bracket, and Combination.—H. BALLANTINE & Co., direct Importers.

FERRO PRUSSIATE PAPER, for reproducing simply and quickly Engineering Plans, Drawings, &c. In Rolls of 32 feet long and 39 inches wide.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY BICYCLE in the market, handsomely finished in black enamel, with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The best Machine for India. Light, safe, and fast, holds the world's records.—Marcks & Co., Ld., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

SALVATION ARMY.

GREAT WELCOME DEMONSTRATION.

IN THE

NOVELTY THEATRE

(Opposite Victoria Terminus,)

ON

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 21ST, at 8. p.m., to celebrate the arrival in India of

Mrs. BOOTH-TUCKER,

and a party of 50 English Officers.

RESERVED SEATS—ONE RUPEE.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th September, 1888.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which CORRESPONDENCE and PARCELS may be SENT between INDIA and the HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

MODE OF ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows:—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery or Office,
Hazara Field Force.

No post town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

PARCELS.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base offices at Oghi and Derband, and its responsibility will cease there.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE OR MONEY-ORDERS

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the field. Money-orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

RE-DIRECTION TO FIELD FORCE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND PARCELS.

On this occasion all correspondence, including packets and newspapers, and also parcels received from the United Kingdom and places abroad, for officers and troops with the expedition will be specially intercepted in the Railway Mail Service, and re-directed to the "Hazara Field Force." Should any one desire that such correspondence or parcels should be allowed to go on to the address which they may bear, he should give written instructions to this effect to the Postmaster of the post town to which they will be addressed.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

MONEY-ORDERS.

Money-orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money-orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, and book packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent.

From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

Service stamps need not be carried by officers proceeding on field service.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, the 8th September, 1888.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 11, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform, ...	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	"	"	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	"	"	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	"	"	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	"	"	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	"	"	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	"	"	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	"	"	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	"	"	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	"	"	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	"	"	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	"	"	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	"	"	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	"	"	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON & CO.

(OF CALCUTTA)

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,)

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SILVER WARE.

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases ...	from Rs.	30 to Rs.	53
Silver Cigar Cases ...	" "	63 to "	115
Silver Card Cases ...	" "	42 to "	63
Silver Tobacco Boxes ...	" "	50 to "	54
Silver Snuff Boxes ...	each "	27	
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes ...	... "	36 to "	51
Silver Match Boxes ...	from "	9 to "	22
Silver Box with Comb...	... "	16	
Silver Box with Finger Diary...	... "	16	
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined	... "	36	
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes ...	each "	35	
Silver Mounted Tiger Claw Stamp Boxes ...	" "	13	
Silver Match Box, Watch and Purse combined ...	... "	100	

Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Menu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

SILVER TROWELS

For laying Foundation Stones, with Carved Ivory Handles, fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 each.

SILVER ADDRESS CASES.

We keep two or three in Stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboos, Silver mounted, as Address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

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NOTICES.

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THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. N. M. Wadia and Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 14th inst. to FRIDAY the 21st inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder Colaba, Bombay, 5th September, 1888.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English mail steamer.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, 3-30 p.m.
Club Dance, Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Elektra (s), from London ; Assama (s), Cardiff ; Chanda (s), Calcutta ; Taif (s), Mauritius ; Java (s), and Madura (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Medusa (s), for Trieste ; Hindoo (s), Cutch ; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar ; Commilla (s), Coast and Karachi ; Cy. of Carthage (s), and Kt. Companion (s), Liverpool.

MILITARY SPORTS.—In celebration of the centenary of the 4th Bombay Rifles, a series of athletic sports has been arranged for to-morrow, Saturday, commencing at 2 o'clock.

REPORTED THEFT.—Doming Peydar Coteena, a cook, living at Upper Colaba, reported to the police, on Wednesday, theft of property, valued at Rs. 164, from an open box in his cook-room.

THEFT OF PORK.—Nursoo Dhurma was yesterday charged, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing several pieces of pork from the s.s. St. Bernard, lying in the Prince's Dock. Inspector L. Smith, who was in charge of the case, stated that the accused was seen on deck by the steward, and was afterwards noticed by him taking the pork out of a harness-cask on deck. The man had no business on the ship. In defence the man denied the theft, alleging that the stevedore had put the pork in his hands, and then charged him. The magistrate disbelieved the man and sentenced him to be flogged.

A FEAST TO THE POOR AND NEEDY.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Venkoo Ballajee, a wealthy contractor, living in Cammateepoora 3rd Street, on the occasion of the celebration of the Hindoo Gunputi festival, provided a feast for the helpless poor of Bombay without any distinction of caste or creed. About 3,500 persons who had gathered together from the surrounding parts of this city were feasted. At the conclusion the halt, the maim, and the blind were presented with a brass *thali* or *lota*. Mr. Venkoo Ballajee had provided a similar feast for the poor annually during the Gunputi festival for the last twenty-three years.

NAOSARI NEWS.—A correspondent, writing from Naosari, says the crops are fast withering in the district on account of the prolonged absence of rain. The cry for more rain is heard from Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and other parts of Gujerat. Though the rain holds off, the sky is overcast. The little station was enlivened on the Parsi New Year's Day by a free fight between some Abkari employés and Parsis. An Abkari Inspector, suspecting a Parsi of selling toddy without a licence, demanded admission into his house. The Parsi objected, on religious grounds, to his house being entered and searched by the Inspector, who was a Hindoo. Blows were freely exchanged between the contending parties, and several Parsees have since been arrested on a charge of obstructing public servants in the performance of their duty, as well as assaulting them.

PICK-POCKETS.—Soorkiajee Bapoojee Patel, who recently arrived here from up-country, reported to the police, on Wednesday, that while he was standing in a crowd at the Charni Road Railway crossing that evening, some person in the crowd picked his pocket of a purse containing Rs. 7 and a receipt in Mahratti for Rs. 900.—Thuruthdas Tarasing was yesterday charged by Inspector Chislett, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 2-13-4 from the pocket of Pashuttee Pochya, whilst passing along the Thakordwar Road, on Wednesday evening last. The accused pushed up against the complainant while he was in a crowd, and removed the purse. The act was observed by a Marwarree, named Goverdun Dewchund, who was with the complainant at the time, and who caught the accused and handed him over to the police ; in the meantime accused dropped the purse on the road. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous inprisonment.

AN EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey gave exemplary punishment in a case of serious assault, which was the outcome of caste disputes. Inspector Jones placed the men, named Mukon Rutna and Sona Lalla, two gorrawallahs, before the magistrate, charging them with causing grievous hurt to a caste-fellow, named Kesso Rutton, and another with dangerous weapons. It appeared that Mukon, the first prisoner, had been outcasted owing to the exertions of the complainant, Kesso. The latter had charged the other with cruelty to his wife and child. Kesso was related to the woman, and it was owing to her that the whole dispute originated. On Wednesday night, about half-past eleven, Mukon with the other accused, a friend, and other caste-fellows repaired to the street in which the complainants lived, armed with bludgeons, and assaulted them very seriously. An alarm was raised, and the police promptly appeared on the scene, but only succeeded in arresting the accused; the others ran away. In defence the men denied the charge and averred they were not the assailants. The first accused stated that the charge was a false one, owing to a dispute over his wife. No witnesses were called, and the magistrate convicted the prisoners. In sentencing them he remarked that they were guilty of a most serious offence, and it was by a lucky chance that they were not charged with manslaughter. This class of crime had become so common that he was forced to inflict a very severe punishment, so as to deter others from giving vent to their caste disputes in this way. He sentenced the first to two years', and the second prisoner to one years' hard labour. Three others, who had been with the accused on Wednesday night, were arrested at the court house after the case, and were placed before the magistrate, who remanded them in custody.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR.

A CORRESPONDENT from Diu, writing under date the 12th instant to the *Anglo-Lusitano*, brings very serious and revolting charges against Senhor Nuno Maria F. Cabral da Camara, the Governor of Diu. The following is a summary:— In May last a rigorous sanitary cordon was established to prevent the invasion of cholera, and persons passing from one district to the other were kept locked up in the Chapel of N. S. de Remedius, and a certain amount of black mail was levied upon them. The amount collected is said to be about Rs. 400, which was not entered in the public treasury or accounted for. Three Banians petitioned his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa to restore to them Rs. 130, which was illegally extorted from them and their families by the Governor of Diu. The petition was referred to Senhor Cabral de Camara, who was at Mahala for a change. He sent two soldiers, calling the signatories, Valabdas Emichand, and Jamnadas Purbudas (the third was absent) to his presence, and after arguing with them, ordered them to be lashed by his European servant Alfred, while a soldier Govilla, of the Dher caste, was holding them down. The Governor knew that Banians have an especial horror of contact with the Dher caste. The family of the unfortunate prisoners having learnt what had happened despatched two persons to lay an application before the judge, who at once sent an order for their release, but the Governor kept them under surveillance for a whole day and night, and only released them the next morning. Investigation has been held into the case, and the aggrieved parties have telegraphed to the Governor-General of Goa praying for redress. A representation to the same authority was followed, narrating the case and asking for energetic measures. —A Banian named Mulchand Girdhar was arrested and put in prison at 9 o'clock at night for making certain alterations in one of his houses which the Governor would not permit, though the Banian had obtained judicial sanction for it. A cousin of the Banian, named Damodhur Haridas, applied to the second judge for the release of the prisoner. The judge personally repaired to the Governor, and having shown him the illegality of his proceedings, obtained the release, but the applicant Damodhur was caught and kept five hours in custody for his daring to question the Governor's order. The correspondent says there are several other cases which it will take much space to narrate, but he concludes that the Governor is so much embued with his pride and superiority that he disdains to shake hand with the natives, thinking that it is a great mistake of Portugal to extend the constitution to her Indian possession.

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HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A SCHEME FOR CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

RUNSORDAS VITHULDAS AND ANOTHER *vs.* LOUIS PITMAN RUSSELL.

THE plaintiffs' claim was that the vacant piece of ground, situated in Bhoywada Street near Bhooleshwar, belonging to the testatrix Dewalibai, widow, may be sold by the defendant as Administrator-General at Bombay ; that the proceeds of the sale be added to the residuary estate of the testatrix, now in his hands ; and that a scheme may be settled for building a temple and establishing and maintaining a "sadavarat," and otherwise managing the trusts created by the will in accordance with the intentions of the testatrix, that a trust deed may be prepared and executed for the better carrying out the trusts for religious and charitable purposes, that the plaintiffs may be appointed trustees under such deed, &c., Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Dewalibai, widow of Jaithabhoy Khushal, late of Bombay, died on the 2nd November 1877, leaving moveable and immoveable property within the jurisdiction of the court. By clause 2 of her will, executed in the English language on the 31st October 1877, she appointed the plaintiffs, when they should respectively attain the age of twenty-one years, to be executors and trustees of her will, and until both of them should attain such age, she appointed Nurseydas Jethram alone, and when one of them should attain that age, then jointly with him, executor and trustee of her will. By clause 6 of her will, she directed that her trustees should spend a sum of Rs. 4,000 for the purpose of erecting a temple or building on a plot of ground in Bhoywada Street, in which they should duly instal her family idols, and carry on a "sadavarat" or daily distribution of food to Hindoo religious men and mendicants out of the net income of her residuary estate, &c. Nurseydas Jethram having declined to act as executor or trustee of the will, Mr. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, as Administrator-General of Bombay, obtained on the 24th March 1882 letters of administration to the estate. The undivided moiety of the house at Shaik Memon Street belonging to the testatrix was sold by Mr. Rivett-Carnac and was purchased by the plaintiffs. They submitted that, as it would be impossible to employ the piece of ground at Bhoywada for religious and charitable purposes, the ground should be sold, and the proceeds of the sale added to the residuary estate, and that a scheme should be prepared, subject to the sanction of the court, for building a temple, &c., as nearly as possible in accordance with the intentions of the testatrix. The plaintiffs had attained the age of twenty-one years, and were willing to be appointed and to act as trustees under any scheme which the court may direct to be prepared. There was now, in the hands of the defendant, a sum of Rs. 29,500 representing the residuary estate ; and the debts due by the estate amounted to Rs. 1,805-7-9.

Mr. Russell, representing the Administrator-General' stated that he admitted all the facts mentioned in the plaint.

His lordship passed a decree, ordering a sale of the piece of ground at Bhoywada, appointing the plaintiffs trustees under the deed, and vesting the trust-property in them. The scheme to be submitted to the Advocate-General and presented for approval to the judge in chambers under the usual practice. Costs of all parties to be paid out of the fund as between attorney and client, including those of the petition presented to judge in chambers, and by him made costs in the suit.

MUCCADAMAGE CHARGES.

TYEBALI ALIBHOY *vs.* TOOLSEYDAS MANEKCHUND JAVERI.

THE plaintiff, a Borah, claimed to recover Rs. 11,686 for goods supplied to the defendant, who traded under the name of G. Motee and Company. The amount included muccadamage charges, &c. Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The plaintiff produced an account of the money due to him by the defendant, balanced up to the 25th July last. A decree was passed for the plaintiff for Rs. 11,686, with interest and costs.

SEPT. 21.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

594—Tyebji and D—Manmohundas Jaikissondas vs Vijibai—Payne, G and S.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

612—Little, S F and N—Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khaliffa and others vs. Sheik Essa bin Khaliffa and others—Payne, G and S and M E and H.

600—Ardesir, H and D—Ebrahin Wydina vs Jamsetji Burjorji Badhurji and another—D S Garud.

601—In person—Abdool Hoosen Moolla Kalmoodin vs Abdoolhoosen Abdool Rahim.

604—Payne, G and S—Rustomji Nusserwanji Bhaya and another vs. Framji Dorabji Ghaswalla—Hore, C and B.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

8,423-87—Payne, G and S—Dwarkadas Oodhowji vs. Bapty Brothers Ld.—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

505-87—D S Garud—Abaji Babaji Shingari vs Rukhmabai and others—Wadia and G, and in person—Part heard.

506-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gopal Thackersey and another vs Thackersay Morarji and others—Mansuklal and D.

10-88—Wadia and G—Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor vs Mannoo Enna Loon—In person.

309-87—Wadia and G—Tribhowandas Venarsey and another vs Lalloobhai Mathooradas and others—Mulji, B. B.

4-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Lallji Cutchra and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D.

326-87—Pestonji and R—Burjorji Framji Lallee and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D, and in person.

135-88—Jefferson, B and D—Shapurji Hormusji vs F Ahrle—Winter, B and B.

324-87—Mulji B B—Gordhundas Khatao and another vs Khetsidas Hurmukhrai—Little, S F and N.

358-88—Payne, G and S—Khatizabai vs. Hawabai and others—Tyebji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New long Causes.

175-88—Hore, C and B—Sadanund Essoba and another vs Parvatibai and others—Macfarlane, E and H—Part heard.

164-88—Bomonji and H—Ardesir Bejonji Soortee vs Bomonji Edulji Soonawalla—Thakurdas, D and C—(not to be called on).

176-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Parwatibai vs Sidanund Essoba and another—Hore, C and B.

178-88—E Wilkin—Luxmibai and another vs Narayen Ludgoo Kolee—J C Cama.

180-88—Shamrao P—Dossaji Essaji and another vs. Thakur Tricumdas Lowji—Little, S F and N.

111-88—Janardhen G—Cassibai vs. Venayek Shivshunker—Jefferson, B and D.

131-88—Bomonji and H—Hiralal Revaram and others vs. Chutterputty Lakhman and others—Chalk, W and S.

THE *Standard's* correspondence on the subject of "Soldiers" Food has been more useful, so far, than the great "boom" of a rival morning paper. We are no nearer to knowing whether "Marriage is a Failure" or how to make it less so, if it is. But the *Standard's* correspondents do really seem to have brought it home to the official mind that there is some lack of good management, if not some lack of honesty, somewhere in the purveying departments of the barracks ; and so the Horse Guards have wisely ordered that there shall be special classes provided for the instruction of officers in the qualities of foods. Perhaps the officers' wives could be admitted to the classes. They might give valuable help to their husbands in the performance of this portion of their warlike duties.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion and Liver Complaints.—The digestion cannot be long or seriously disordered without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences ; they improve the appetite, and with the increase of desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimilation in the stomach. Holloway's Pills deal most satisfactorily with deranged or diseased conditions of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various diets—as the liver, stomach and bowels, over all of which they exercise the most salutary control. By resorting at an early stage of this malady to these purifying and laxative Pills, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his sallowness gradually vanishes.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 18th September 1888 is published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Weather sultry. River Kotri on 17th, 13 feet 4 inches ; last year corresponding date 13 feet. Drought in Johi, Dadu, and Sehwan, and more or less in rest of district as regards late cultivation on high lands. Agricultural stock good.

Shikarpur.—Kharif crops backward. Agricultural stock good.

Hyderabad.—No rain. Kharif crops suffering for want of water ; river falling ; rabi sowings in progress. Agricultural stock healthy, except in Guni Taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Outturn of jowari and bajri in Thul Taluka estimated 16 annas ; gingelly crops suffering generally from insects ; rabi operations commenced. Wheat 23 and rice 16 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Slight rain in Dhandhuka, Modasa, and Dholera ; maximum 82 cents in Dhandhuka, minimum 5 cents in Dholera. Kharif crops suffering much owing to want of rain throughout the district except Dhandhuka, where they are doing well.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week ; crops suffering ; 45 cents yesterday in Godhra ; more needed.

Kaira.—No rain during the week. Crops withering for want of rain in Mehmadabad, Matar, Nadiad, Borsad, and Thasra Talukas, and fodder in Mehmadabad and Matar Talukas ; reaping of bajri commenced in Anand Taluka. Prices rising : bajri 22½, wheat 21, rice 19 pounds.

Broach.—Great heat continues. Slight rain at Broach on 13th, 32 cents ; total 18 inches 74 cents ; no rain gauged in other talukas. Crops on the whole healthy, but rain needed ; grass withering. Very slight cholera and fever in Broach Taluka.

Surat.—No rain during week : rain much needed throughout the district. Standing crops in most of the talukas have begun to wither, and will suffer if rain holds off longer. Agricultural stock good. Cholera still in three talukas ; 16 cases and 6 deaths.

Khandesh.—Rain in eleven talukas from 3 to 60 cents and in one taluka of Shirpur 1 inch and 70 cents. Crops withering at places ; more rain required all over the district. Scarcity of fodder increasing. No change in the prices of food-grains.

Nasik.—Rain maximum Igatpuri 2 inches 89 cents, minimum Sinnar 10 cents. No rain in the Niphad and Malegaon Talukas. Weeding of kharif crops, rice, nagli, and warai continues ; crops reported to be good in the Igatpuri, Baglan, Kalvan, Dindori, and Peint Talukas ; crops somewhat improved in parts of Sinnar and Yeola wherever there are crops ; in Nasik still fair, but rain much needed ; in the other talukas crops withering. Agricultural stock reported to be far from good in all talukas except in Igatpuri, Kalvan, Dindori, and Peint, where it is good, and in Nasik and Baglan Talukas, where it is reported to be fair. Great want of fodder is felt in the Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, and Naudgaon Talukas, and to a less extent in Baglan. Cattle from Sinnar, Chandor, and Yeola have been sent to other parts for grazing, while those from Naudgaon, Yeola, and Kopargaon are being sent to Chandor and Nasik. In Malegaon the condition of cattle is particularly bad. Labour there has become very scarce, and unless heavy rain falls in a very few days it will be necessary to provide labour. Prices of food-grains have risen in Malegaon, Naudgaon, and Sinnar. Weather in Nasik cloudy with a very high wind.

Colaba (Bombay).—Light rain on 12th and 18th ; total of week 12 cents ; total to date 56 inches 15 cents, being 8 inches 79 cents below average. Abnormal temperature nil on 12th, 1o warm on other days. Vapour in air excessive on 12th and 13th ; afterwards nearly normal. Wind more northerly than usual till 16th ; afterwards abnormally strong from west.

Tanna.—Rain 17 cents, total 78 inches 56 cents ; crops in urgent need of more. Condition of agricultural stock good. Price, second sort rice, 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 17th September 1888.)—Fall of rain during the week 2 inches 26 cents ; total 69 inches 48 cents. Want of rain felt throughout the district. Rice, second sort, 25½ pounds ; tur dal, second sort, 20 pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 6 inches 41 cents, total 83 inches 86 cents ; insufficient in 3 talukas ; maximum fall at Ratnagiri 6 inches 41 cents, minimum at Khed 74 cents. Warkas crops have greatly suffered from blight. Slight cattle-disease in parts of 4 talukah. Cholera in and around Ratnagiri ; cases 5, fatal 3.

Poona.—Rain more or less throughout the district ; maximum 3 inches 94 cents in Sirur and minimum 30 cents in Khed ; a very good shower of 1 inch 25 cents this morning here and believed to be general ; total up to date 20 inches 6 cents. Crops in the western part of the collectorate very good, greatly improved in places in the east where they were suffering for want of rain ; unwithered crops in Bhimthadi are also improving ; rabi sowing commenced in Indapar. There are signs of more rain, which will decidedly reassure the prospects. Agricultural stock improving where it was not prosperous. Slight cholera in Junnor, Purandhar, Haveli, and Maval only. Bajri 28 and jowari 34 pounds in the district, and bajri 24 and jowari 30 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain pretty general except in Jamkhed, Shevgaon, and Karjat ; more required everywhere. Rabi sowing commenced in parts. Grass springing up though scanty, signs of more rain. Average for week 87 cents ; total 9 inches 26 cents.

Sholapur.—Rainfall Sholapur 2 inches 52 cents, total 17 inches 76 cents ; maximum Pandharpur 4 inches 19 cents ; minimum Madha 32 cents ; more rain urgently required for sowing operations. Scarcity of fodder continues. Agricultural stock pretty fair. Prices of food-grain and fodder slightly rising.

Satara.—Rain Satara 3 inches 73 cents ; total 35 inches 47 cents ; in talukas maximum Koregaon 3 inches 75 cents, minimum Karad 96 cents. Rain all general, opportune, and beneficial to early crops. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain general ; maximum 6 inches 88 cents in Badami, minimum 1 inch 52 cents in Bijapur. Young crops doing well. Rabi sowing commenced. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain Belgaum 1 inch 76 cents, total 40 inches 79 cents ; good rain at last in the north-east and also throughout the district. Kharif crops much benefited thereby ; rabi sowings progressing ; rice excellent. Agricultural stock good, except to north east, where fodder is still scarce.

Dharwar.—Rain general and sufficient except at Bankapur, Hangal, and Kod, varying from 8 inches 32 cents at Nargund to 9 cents at Hangal ; for week 2 inches 34 cents ; total 24 inches 47 cents. Kharif and rabi crops promise well throughout the district. Cholera abating.

Kanara.—Slight rain throughout district : Karwar 49 cents : total 126 inches 61 cents : rain required in some places. Rice crop in ear on coast ; sugarcane and garden produce good. Slight fever and cattle-disease in three talukas.

Rajkot.—Rain 5 cents, total 19 inches 90 cents. Standing crops good in Halar ; in other places withering for want of rain. Agricultural stock fair. Scarcity of fodder reported in Porbandar and some villages under Jetpur and Bantva.

Wadhwan.—No rain. Heat great. Crops suffering.

Baroda.—No rain. Cholera has almost disappeared in all parts. Crops fair, but will suffer for want of rain. Agricultural stock fair. Fodder scarce in Patan, Harij, and other places. Prices bajri 23, wheat 18, and rice 21 pounds.

General Remarks.—River falling and water-supply deficient in Sind and crops suffering in consequence. Rain during week good throughout Deccan and Southern Maratha Country and beneficial to standing crops, but slight throughout Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Konkan. Total rainfall generally insufficent, and more needed throughout the Presidency, especially in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and parts of Khandesh and Nasik, where crops are withering. Standing crops damaged by insects in parts of Upper Sind Frontier and by blight in parts of Ratnagiri. Sowing of late crops progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, and Belgaum, and reaping of bajri in one taluka of Kaira. Agricultural stock good except in parts of Hyderabad, Nasik, and Belgaum. Fodder scarce in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Prices of food-grains rising in parts of Kaira and Nasik, and of food-grains and grass in Sholapur.

QUEEN NATHALIE of Servia is one of the handsomest women in Europe. She has dark, long-lashed eyes, a clear olive complexion, with a warm southern glow underlying the first cream tint, perfect white teeth and a mass of dark, lustrous hair. Nature has made her in a generous mould, and her intimates say that she is warm-hearted and generous in disposition and mind, but a poor diplomatist and no woman of the world, as she evidenced when she gave her husband's *chere amie* an open rebuke. She was a very woman indeed to show her sore heart to a king and courtiers.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888 :—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Elektra, 656 tons, Captain G Pattison, arrived in port yesterday from London with a cargo of telegraph cables.

THE s s Knight Companion, 2,606 tons, Captain J L Shiell, cleared outwards yesterday for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N steamer Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo of salt and 800 pilgrim passengers on deck.

THE s s City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, Captain W M Grieve, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mrs. Hamilton and child and Major G Wiche, as cabin passengers.

THE Haji Casam steamer Taif, Captain H Schumacker, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and oil and ten saloon and fifty deck native passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Commilla, Captain H P Jones, sailed yesterday for Karachi and the Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and Mr H M Hewett, as a cabin passenger in addition to sixty-five deck passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Madura, Captain F H Frank, from Zanzibar, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Hodgson and child, Captain and Mrs Hore and child, Mr C de Souza and 55 deck.

THE B I S N steamer Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain J R Gavin, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Calcutta and the coast ports, with a general cargo and the following cabin and 4 deck passengers :—Major Ferrier and Mr. and Mrs. Hooper and child.

THE s s Assam, 2,249 tons, Captain T Newell, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Cardiff, August 25th, laden with 4,878 tons coals for the G I P R Co, and Mrs E. Mr H, and Master W Fitzpatrick as passengers. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	G. Laird	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive	B	Sir C. Forbes.
„ Ganges	2148	C. Stewart	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Niagara	2044	J. McConochie	D	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Europa	1492	L. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1954	J. R. Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ M. Branch	1755	McMontrey	K	J. Mackintosh.
„ St. Bernard.	1447	Young	L	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2346	J. Hughes	M	Edward Bates.
„ Kt. Companion	2606	Shiell	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Medusa	1775	Sbutega	P	O. Van Haffer.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Surat	1676	Speck	1	P. & O. Co.
„ Lombardy	1571	Preston	4	P. & O. Co.
„ Eden Hall	2353	Hughes	5	E. Bates & Co.
„ D. Balduino	3000	G. Dodero	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ Taujore	1402	J. Paine	7	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
20	Elektra (s)	Pattison	London.
	Assama (s)	Newell	Cardiff, Aug. 25.
	Chanda (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, Aug. 24.
	Taif (s)	Schumacker	Mauritius, Sept. 7.
	Java (s)	Tice	Zanzibar.
	Madura (s)	Frank	Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Medusa (s)	Sbutega	Trieste.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Commilla (s)	Jones	Coast and Karachi.
	Cy. of Carthage (s)	Grieve	Liverpool.
	Kt. Companion (s)	Shiell	Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
18	Tibre s	Colombo.
	Scindia s	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
17	Medea s	Colombo.
	Maharaja s	Bombay.
	Ethiopia s	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—90 bales cotton, C Dowsee ; 50 bales wool, K Khooshall ; 25 bales wool, D Sassoom and Co ; 400 cwts wheat, K Jeeva.

Cy of Carthage s—21 bales wool, H Khildas ; 35 bales wool, K Khooshall ; 3,503 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Merton Hall s—19,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 17,991 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 4,300 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co. Ld ; 2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 2,601 cwts myrabollams, C Merwanji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—2 bales woolen carpets, &c, D Sassoon and Co ; 36 cwts deer horns, E Peerdina ; 9 bales skins, C Rajabali ; 17 bales hides and skins, H C H Gunny ; 15 bales hides and skins, J Purdhan ; 42 cwts mother o'pearl shells, and 5 bales skins, G M Dhuramsi ; 159 cwts gum, N Mowji ; 90 cwts gum, D Khimji ; 33 cwts fishmaws, H Rahimtoola and Co ; 6 bales hides, M J Joomabhai and Co ; 48 cwts gum, M Luckumsee ; 53 cwts gum, J Anandji ; 67 cwts gum, S Runchord ; 51 cwts gum, D Chuganlal ; 1 package woolen carpets, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Sinclair s—1,960 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

Arabia s—27,000 cwts wheat, 2,500 cwts ground nuts and 11,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa s—24 cwts gum, VolKart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—6,000 cwts wheat, J L Kersten ; 30 tons old iron, R Tyabjee and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—8,000 cwts wheat, J L Kerston.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—95 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 2g bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 130 bales twist. F Sands and Co, 50 bales twist, S Abhraham.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy s—50 bales yarn, T G Hill and Co ; 67 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—350 cwts sandal wood, J Peerbhai and Co ; 125 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 89 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 125 chests opium and 600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 115 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 150 bales twist, D P Marker ; 50 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 125 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 25 bales twist, S Abraham ; 150 bales twist, C Ebhram ; 50 bales twist, F Sands and Co ; 51 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—11 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna s—386 bales cotton, R Luchmandas ; 67 bales cotton, H Cooverji.

SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—5,700 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld ; 1,999 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Eden Hall s—7,728 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 45 bales wool, T Chimandass ; 990 cwts myrabolums, H Govindji ; 4,320 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Cy of Carthage s—1,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—10 cwts ivory, E Passiani ; 4 cwts ivory, C Moosa ; 4 cwts ivory, P Khooshall ; 30 cwts gum, T Khatsee ; 14 cases nutmegs, The Bo Co Ld ; 4 cwts ivory, M H Adamji ; 4 cwts ivory, R Dossabhai.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Maple Branch s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 245 cwts cloves, L Soorji.

Clan Sinclair s—90 cwts gingellyseed, 4,050 cwts castorseed, Lang Moir and Co : 250 cwts mowdaseed, C C Jassawalla.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ganges s—2 cases garnets, W H Nebel and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—9,000 cwts wheat, and 999 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co ; 12,000 cwts wheat, and 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 1,000 bags rice, M Ruttonji ; 4,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co ; 15 tons cutch, Bo B Trading and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—1,000 bags, M Rattanji.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—27 bales twist, C H B Forbes and Co ; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—703 cwts, raisins &c., Y. L. Chung ; 200 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhai and Co ; 183 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 120 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 100 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 150 bales twist, and 4 cases Cambay stone, E Noordin and Co.

Surat s—80 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—53 bales piece-goods, Tatta and Co.

Surat s—183 bales twist and 113 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist and 55 bales piece-goods, S J David and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna s—134 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Wilson, Lieut, 23rd Bombay L I, on leave, from Malegaon.

Wiche, Major, Durham L I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Wilson, Lieut, 23rd Bombay L I, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Fagan, Lt Col, Bombay, Comt Dept, on leave, to Poona.

Wiche, Major, Durham L I, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 21, 1888.

1. Members of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps attending at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday, the 22nd instant, are permitted to appear in uniform.

2. Events open to the Corps in the 4th Bombay Rifle Sports can be ascertained at Head-Quarters. Entries must be made this day.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 20, 1888.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Assist Commssy and Hony Lieut C D Wise is promoted to the rank of Depy Commssy, with effect from 15th Sept 1888.

Bgde Surgn C H Giraud, Medical Staff, in medical charge Station Hospital, Karachi, is appointed to officiate as Administrative Medical Officer, Mhow Divn, with temporary rank of Depy Surgn-Genl, vice Depy Surgn-Genl R A Chapple, Medical Staff, deceased, until further orders.

Capt A J Hogg, Southern Maratha Railway Vol Corps, officiated as Adjt from the 5th June to the 4th Aug 1888, inclusive.

S M Ry Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made :—To be Lieut—D P Chester, Gent.

Bgde Surgn H V Carter, MD, I M S, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 31st Aug. 1888, on a pension of £700 per annum, subject to H M's approval, and is granted the extra pension of £100 per annum under Clause 91, India Army Circulars, 1886.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps—Capt H Hay, 16th Sept 1888.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 10th Sept 1888 :—4th Bo Infy—Jamadar Narayan Sawanth to be Subhedar vice Sudaknak Ramnak, pensioned, and Color Havaldar Daji Moreh to be Jamadar vice Narayen Sawanth, promoted.

Jamadar Muhammad Umar Khan, 5th Bo Cavy, appointed on probation in G O G No 417, dated 8th Sept 1886, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from that date.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Lieut E O Owen, S C ; Surgn A S Faulkner, 19th Regt Bo Infy ; Condr G H Johnson, P W Dept. ; and Condr A Sandilands, Ord Dept.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Major W Ashfield, S C, six months, medical certificate ; Capt A L B Hughes, S C, eighteen days, private affairs ; and Col T Trueman, S C, five days, without pay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J S King is appointed to act, on his return to to duty, as Second-in-Command of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and *ex-officio* Assist Political Agent, Kolhapur, till further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs Krishnaji Moreshwar and Sakharam Janardan, Nazars and Clerks of the Second Class Subordinate Judges' Courts at Karad and Patan respectively, were in charge of the current duties of those Courts, in addition to their own duties, from 18th May to 8th June 1888, and 17th to 23rd July 1888, and from 16th to 29th July 1888, respectively.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following Magistrates of the First and Second Classes in the districts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier are invested each with the power (Power to take cognizance of offences upon information Section 191 (c) specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code :—

Karachi District.—Khan Saheb Mahomed Yacub, First Class Magistrate ; Rao Saheb Sawaldas Hiranand ; Rao Saheb Vishinsing Atmaram ; Rao Saheb Khanchand Jagatrai ; Rao Saheb Partabrai Ajumal ; and Rao Saheb Nenumal Durgahimal, Second Class Magistrates.

Hyderabad District.—Rao Saheb Rochiram Ramchand ; Khan Saheb Mahomed Laik Abdul Kavi ; Rao Saheb Gehimal Nechaldas ; Rao Saheb Bhawandas Himatsing ; and Rao Saheb Esardas Khushiram, Second Class Magistrates.

Shikarpur District.—Rao Saheb Jagatri Khubchand ; Rao Saheb Chandasing Kansing ; Rao Saheb Lalchand Kevalram ; and Rao Saheb Choithram Girdhardas, Second Class Magistrates.

Thar and Parkar District.—Rao Saheb Dewanmal valad Khemchand, First Class Magistrate ; Khan Saheb Dowlatkhan valad Haidarkhan ; and Khan Saheb Mirzakhan valad Sahebkhan, Second Class Magistrates.

Upper Sind Frontier District.—Khan Saheb Sadikali Sherali, First Class Magistrate ; Khan Saheb Abdul Rauf Mahomed Azim ; Khan Saheb Mirza Abdul Majid Muhammad Roza ; and Khan Saheb Sherdikhan Sumadkhan, Second Class Magistrates.

Mr Ganesh Ramchandra Luktuke has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist vice Mr Ganesh Narotam, deceased.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe, acting First Class Subordinate Judge of Karwar, is invested, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 500.

Mr E Hawkes, Assist Engr, Tansa Dam Works, is appointed to be a Special Magistrate under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested, within the limits of the villages in the Shahapur Taluka of the Thana District, with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class for the trial of offences punishable under Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code or Section 31 of (Bombay) Act VII of 1867, and with the additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Mr Lalamal Radhakishin, Acting Mukhtyarkar of taluka Sukkur in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Mr C G W Macpherson, C I E, Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one year.

The leave on private affairs for six months granted to Mr F H Warden, First Grade Assist Supt of Police, by Govt Notification No 1243, dated 1st March 1888, has been commuted by H M's Secretary of State for India to leave on medical certificate for eight months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Keshavrao Vinayek Kharkar is confirmed in his appointment of first grade Sub-Registrar of Ahmednagar in the Amednagar Dist.

Mr R P Ryan, Actg Assist Conservr of Forests, first grade, is allowed examination leave for one month under Sec 57 of the Forest Dept Code, Third Edition.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T R Fernandez, Assist Supdt, Gujarat Revenue Survey, to be Depy Supt, Gujarat Revenue Survey, vice Mr A S Bulkley, retiring.

Mr W Almon, Assist to the Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, for duty in the Abkari Dept, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Carrel, Supervisor, Uran Distilleries, to act as Assist to the Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, for duty in the Abkari Dept during the absence of Mr Almon.

Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper, Assist Supt, Deccan and Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr J R Middleton, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr W J Holland delivered over and Khan Saheb Manckshaw Dhanjishaw Doctor received charge of the office of the Supt of Police, B B and C I Railway, on the 5th inst.

Rao Saheb Jethalal Varajbhai, Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate, having been granted two months' privilege leave from the 15th inst or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, the following transfer and appointment are made :—Rao Saheb Govindji Gopalji to do duty as Mamlatdar of Jambusar in Broach, drawing the First Class Magisterial allowance, and Azam Vithaldas Narotamdas, L C E, to be Actg Mamlatdar of Amod in the same district.

Mr A D Younghusband received charge of the office of Assist Collr, Ahmedabad, on the 12th inst.

Mr W Porteous delivered over and Mr C B Winchester received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magistrate, Surat, and Agent to H E the Govr at Surat, on the 14th inst.

Central Division.

Messrs. W. Allen and W. H. Woodward respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr of Sholapur, Dist Registrar and the Political Agent, Akalkot State, on the 6th ult.

Messrs. W. P. Symonds and M. C. Gibb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Assist Collr and Magistrate, Poona, on the 13th ult.

Messrs A C Logan and W P Symonds respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Assist Collr and Magistrate, Poona, on the 10th ult.

Messrs M C Gibb and A G Logan respectively delivered over and received charge of the Revenue and Magisterial work of the Sholapur, Barsi and Karmala Talukas in the Sholapur Dist on the 11th ult.

Messrs C B Winchester, Acting First Assist Collr, and G Waddington, Collr of Ahmednagar, respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Nagar, Parner, Nevasa and Shevgaon on the 6th inst.

Messrs J Davidson, First Assist Collr, and Shridhar Gundo, Dist Depy Collr, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Niphad and Yeola Talukas of the Nasik Dist on the 3rd inst.

Messrs C B Winchester and V B Wadekar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Forest Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, on the 5th inst.

Messrs W B Mulock and J Davidson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr of Nasik, on the 1st inst.

Southern Division.

Mr R E Candy, Collr of Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days commencing from the 20th inst, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A'zam Shesho Shriniwas, Head Karkun of Karwar acted as Mamlatdar of Karwar from 5th June last during the absence of Rao Saheb Gopal Ramchandra on sick leave for three and a half months from 9th May last.

The appointment of Mr Rajerao Pillurao as sub *pro tem* sixth grade Inspr of Police in the Kolaba Dist, published at page 419 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 7th June last, is cancelled.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Mahadeo, Chief Constable, 1st class, is appointed sub *pro tem* sixth grade Inspr of Police on probation, with effect from the date of Rao Saheb Ganesh Govind Mule's retirement.

Azam Ashwath Dhondrao, Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bankapur in the Dharwar Dist in addition to performing his own duties, during the absence on one month's privilege leave, from 1st instant, of Rao Saheb Shriniwas Jivanrao, the permanent incumbent.

Mr. Yeshwant Vithal Parulekar, Second Clerk, Collector's office, Ratnagiri, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Khed Taluka during the absence of Rao Saheb Shriniwas Venkatesh Yatgiri on three months' privilege leave from 10th inst, or from the date he avails himself of the leave.

Messrs H N Scannell and J K Spence respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar, on 1st Sept 1888.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Mr E Critchell, Dist Abkari Inspr, Ahmednagar, passed with credit the Abkari Departmental Examination held at Ahmednagar on the 12th inst.

Messrs A C Trevor and W Porteous respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr of Salt Revenue on the 17th inst.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Northern Circle.

Messrs W S Hexton, Depy Conservr of Forests, 1st grade, and B Robertson, Assist Collr, Surat, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, on the 4th Sept 1888.

BY COLLECTORS.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Abkari Departmental Examination in the Sholapur Dist :—Ramchandra Bapuji and Hari Pandharinath, Abkari Inspr ; and Hari Anant and Girdharsing Madhosing, Abkari, Sub-Inspr.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	12 p.c.	[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
Bank of Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do.	[illegible]
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	[illegible]	[illegible]		5 p.c.	[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 75	[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Cawnpore P. Co. Ld	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton Press.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Press & Mfg. Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harvey & Sabapathy Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

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IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,

Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases chintz.
5 „ gagrapat.
3 bales Meltoa shawls.
1 „ scarlet army cloth.
2 cases T red cambrics.
2 „ lace scarfs.
1 „ embossed velvet.
15 boxes Manzanilla.
15 „ fino.
1 single-barrelled central fire rifle in case, by Alexander Henry.
2 iron bedsteads, with mattresses.
1 ice-box.
1 case 410 patent cartridges.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adamjee—
B K 508-509—2 cases 1,598 gross horn buttons.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong new light victoria.
1 strong pony-cart, with hood.
1 hand-some second-hand brougham.
1 handsome mail-phaeton, in very good order.
Amaany other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN APOLLO GREEN AND MARINE STREETS WITHIN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee Bottlewalla *alias* Watcha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of September, 1886, and of further charge, dated the 6th day of September, 1887, the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, houses, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate fronting to the west on Apollo Road, to the north on Green Street, opposite the chief office of the Bank of Bombay, and other buildings, and to the east on Marine Street, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement as per 2,397 square yards (be the same a little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Marine Street, on or towards the west by the Apollo Road or Street, on or towards the north by Boubay Green, and on or towards the south partly by the properties of the trustees of Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and partly by the properties of Messrs. Kavasjee M. Shroff, Framjee Cowasjee Markar, and others, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Highstone Circle, and are now assessed under Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28, Green Road, and 75, 73, 79, 81, 81 A, Bank Street, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's new Nos. 4836 and 1837, and under Survey No. 9/38, and all which said premises for some years past have been and are now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Nanabhoy Burjorjee Bottlewalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, the mortgagee's solicitors, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, on the 1st floor of their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, fancy flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of F. M. McLEE Esq.

Particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon, opposite "Byramjee Hall," the valuable and handsome French polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best plated ware, fine crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and jars, Alluka pattent wardrobes tables and hanging lamps, Brussels pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, superior table ornament, garden plants, etc. the property of Surgeon T. D. CHARRY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st September, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20.

OWING to the usual post-monsoon change in the day of departure of our mail, the present report nominally embraces a period of ten days; but two days having been close holidays, the usual time comes actually under review. Exchange has again attracted most attention, and, with some temporary weakness and fluctuation in rates, has been strong and advancing in sympathy with the rise in Silver at home, a large remittance business having been done on some days. The rate for demand Bank Bills at one time touched 13-32d. above our quotation by last mail; but the market has been weak and declining this afternoon, and at closing the difference is 5-16d., while 3 months' sight Credits are ⅛d. higher than they were quoted at in our last report. The news from America and Liverpool in the earlier part of last week strengthened our Cotton market, and many contracts in the new crop were booked at higher rates; but latterly a much quieter feeling has prevailed, and little has been done either in spot or arrival business. Less encouraging news from home, and high rates of Exchange and Freight on this side have militated against export business in Wheat, and the market for that staple has been dull, and declining almost daily. Seeds also have been neglected by exporters. Freights, deprived of the support of the recent strong demand for Wheat space, have become quiet and weak, and rather lower rates have in some cases been quoted. Government paper has declined daily, and this evening's quotation for Four per cents. shows a fall of 15-16 per cent. from the rate given in our last report. Shares have been quiet, and Mill Scrip has been less in favour. The insufficiency of the rainfall over a considerable portion of this Presidency, presaging scarcity or worse in some districts, keeps our Import market dull; but a fair Indent business is reported to be passing, stimulated by the improved Exchange.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's Statement to the close of last week showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of over 5½ lakhs, bringing the amount down to 143¼ lakhs. In actual trade requirements the apparent net increase was under 4½ lakhs; but there had been an addition of some 33¼ lakhs to Loans owing to exceptional circumstances arising out of recent dealings in Government Paper. This outflow was partly met by a heavy increase in Government Deposits; but the directors, following the Bank of Bengal, which put up its rate last week, have this afternoon raised their rate by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 5 per cent. In the open market, however, money continues fairly easy.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the advices regarding silver and extra sales of Council Bills wired from London, was firm when our last mail left at a further advance in rates. Opening nominally at 1s. 4¼d. for Bank Wire Transfer, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for Demand, rates hardened at once after one or two transactions in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 15-32d. for ready, and 1s. 4½d. for February delivery; and 1s. 4 5-16d. for forward Telegraphic rom October, and 1s. 4 11-32d. from March were quoted. A considerable business was done in Mercantile Bills at 1s. 4 17 32d. for various deliveries this year; and at 1s. 4 11-32d. in Telegraphic for March transfer between Banks, and Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at the same rate for next month. Next day there was again a rise in rates in a strong market. The early quotations were 1s. 4⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for Demand for ready, and 1-32d. higher for future delivery of the latter, 3 months' sight Credits, both ready and forward, having been quoted at 1s. 4⅜d., and at these rates a fair amount of business was done. Later on one Bank came out at 1s. 4 7-16d. for forward Telegraphic, which was followed by another seller appearing at 1s. 4 15-32d. for ready and forward Telegraphic, and 1-32d. higher for Demand, at which latter rate the bazaar and merchants were free buyers; but sellers of Private Paper appeared to be well supplied for both present and forward needs. The feeling was strong again at opening last Thursday, and some Bank Telegraphic for October-November transfer was done at 1s. 4 19-32d.; but rates weakened upon Banks coming out as buyers at 1s. 4 19-32d. of Demand and 1s. 4 9-16d. Telegraphic for November-December. A large remittance business was done during the day at gradually declining rates, from 1s. 4 19-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, to 1s. 4 7-16d. and 1s. 4 15-32d. ready and forward. Quotations for Mercantile Bills were almost nominal, few or none having come out. On Friday the tone was very strong at opening, in view of the further considerable advance in Silver in London, with Bank Demand and Wire Transfer quoted at 1s. 4⅜d. The market afterwards became irregular and unsettled; but a considerable business was done in remittance at 1s. 4 19-32d. to 1s. 4⅜d. for Wire Transfer, and forward Telegraphic was sold, as far as next May, at 1s. 4 19-32d. A fair amount of Credits was placed the first thing in the morning at 1s. 4⅜d., but the quotation at once rose to 1s. 4 27-32d. to 1s. 4½d., though, at closing, rather lower was quoted again. Notwithstanding the continued firmness of Silver at home, rates opened somewhat easier on Saturday, and closed quiet. A little Bank Telegraphic was placed at 1s. 4 19-32d., and Private at 1s. 4⅜d., also some 3 months' sight Credits, at 1s. 4 13-16d.; but few Bills came out, and demand for remittance from the bazaar was slight. On the reopening of the Banks yesterday after two days' holiday, the market was irregular at about 1s. 4 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, but speedily advanced to 1s. 4 9-16d. for the former, and to 1s. 4 19-32d. for the latter, and on the receipt of Calcutta advices the quotations became 1s. 4 19-32d. and 1s. 4⅜d., respectively, 1s. 4⅜ being named in the after part of the day for Wire Transfer in one direction. There was a fair demand for remittance, but not much Private Paper offering, and the market closed firm, though somewhat uncertain as usual, pending the receipt of news regarding Council sales. This morning with Silver quoted privately at 44 3-16d. to ¼d., and Council Bills having been placed at 1s 4 21-32d., our market opened at yesterday's closing rates, but again a strong demand for Bank Paper, and a continued absence of private Bills caused rates to weaken again. Business was done, in the first instance, at 1s. 4 21-32d. for ready Demand, then at 1s. 4 19-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s 4⅜d. for Demand for both ready and forward; but on the first symptom of any disinclination on the part of the Banks to go on selling much, the native element as usual rushed in to buy, with the result of a fall of 3 3-32d. to 1-8d. in rates. Few Mercantile Bills have been coming out, and at closing we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 ⅜d	„
Do. 4 „	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Do. 6 „	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Do. 6 „	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Documents 3 „	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do. 6 „	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Francs 3 „	1·78½	„
Do. 6 „	1·79½	„

The weekly official figures relating to Silver at the Mint are as follows:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 13th Sept. 1888	47,10,732
Silver received during the week	5,14,983
	52,34,715
New coin paid during the week	4,00,568
	48,34,147
Silver belonging to private individuals	14,24,984
	63,59,131
Last week	61,65 863

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm on last mail day at higher rates in response to the upward movement on the other side, though without much business passing. Fours for Money were quoted in the morning at 101⅛, and for Account at 101, and after drooping a little they closed at those rates, with the October account coded 100 13-16. On the following day this Paper moved up another 1-16th per cent., the cash rate having been steady at 101 3-16, the rates for the near and more distant settlements having been 101⅛, and 100⅝, respectively, with a moderate business passing for the coming account, but little on the other lines. On Thursday a reaction set in, and the market was quiet and weak at a decline of 3-16ths per cent. from the previous evening's quotations in Four per cents, which were quoted at 101 for cash; 100⅞ for the next account; and 100 11-16 for October, with little doing. A further drop to the same extent took place on Friday, the quotations ruling all day having been 100 13-16 for cash; 100 11-16 for the coming account; and 100 9-16 for the 30th October, with sellers on the last two lines, but little business booked. The market continued in the same weak and declining state to the close of the week, and a further fall of 3-16ths in Fours took place. There was a little doing on Saturday for the coming account, but nothing to speak of on other lines, and the market closed at 100⅝ to 11-16 for cash; 100 9-16 for the 29th inst; and 100 7-16 for the October account. The market re-opened after the holidays weak and declining, Four per cents being quoted 5-16 to ⅜ per cent. below Saturday's closing rates at 100 5-16 for Money, 100¼ for the coming account, and par for the 30th October; and subsequently there was a further decline, the cash price at closing having been 100 3-16. The same rates were again named at opening this morning, with buyers for the next account and sellers for the October settlement; but a further drop of ⅛ per cent. was afterwards established, and the cash price at closing was 100 1-16. Four-and-a-half per cents. were advanced to 105¼; but they have now been put back to their old quotation of 105, which is nearly nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower at 109; Port Trust Bonds have declined ¼ per cent., say to 97⅞.

SHARES.—Even when holidays have not intervened, there has been but little doing in this market, and in the case of Mill shares the movement which has taken place has, in the majority of cases, been in favour of buyers. Compared with our quotations by last mail, we report a decline of Rs. 40 in Framji Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 35 in Lackmidas Khimji; of Rs. 30 each in Ripon, Queen, and Manockji Petit; of Rs. 25 in Khatao Muccunji; of Rs. 15 each in Jevraj Balloo and Alliance; of Rs. 10 each in Coorla, Jamshed, and New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 5 in Sholapore. Dhun Mill shares, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 25; Presidency, Rs. 15; Star of India, and Central India, Rs. 10 each; and Empress, Colaba Land and Mill, and Bombay United, Rs. 5 each. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 230 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 50 for the second. Oriental Life have advanced Rs. 10. Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher. Treacher and Co. have moved up Rs. 10 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Native holidays have considerably interfered with business since last mail left. Rates for *Grey Goods* generally are well maintained by holders, stocks being moderate. Up-country buyers are only taking such goods as they have actual orders in hand for from their districts. In *Bleached Goods* there is no change of importance to note. The business passing is on a small scale, but dealers cannot afford to accept lower rates, and quotations remain as before. *Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods* are quite without change. The off-take for the ten days is put down at 2,300 packages. The China and Calcutta markets are very dull for *Local Goods;* but manufacturers keep up rates in spite of this and of a very slack demand from the districts, and the market remains steady. The sales for the business week are estimated at 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* has been quiet, with only a moderate enquiry, and prices unchanged all round. Advices from China gave the sales of *Local Spinnings* as 3,000 bales only for the week ending last Friday, with exchange at Rs. 224. China buyers are said to be open to do business at a decline of ¼ anna per lb., but there seems little chance yet of such a concession being made, judging from the attitude of spinners. The sales since last mail reach hardly 1,000 bales, and the market may be called dull at the following, to-day's, official quotations:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule,	Ans.	4⅓	per lb.
„	„	8s	„	„	5	„
„	„	10s	„	„	5½ to 5⅔	„
„	„	12s	„	„	6⅓ „ 6	„
„	„	16s	„	„	6½ „ 6⅞	„
„	„	20s	„	„	6 13-16 to 7⅛	„
„	„	24s	„	„	8	„
„	„	30s	„	„	8½ to 8¾	„

METALS.—A small business is passing in *Copper,* and Braziers' and Sheathing have declined 8 annas per cwt., while Tiles are Re. 1 per cwt. higher, in a steady market. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a small extent only, and Braziers' has receded half a rupee per cwt. *Iron* continues to be a very quiet market; but prices are quite unchanged, all round.

COALS are very firm. Outward Freights from home are very strong, Coaling Stations and Railway contractors being in the market, and taking up the available forward tonnage at higher rates than we can pay here. Sales have been reported of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, September sailing, at Rs. 24½ to Rs. 24¾; and of Davison's West Hartley, December-January shipment, at Rs. 22 per ton; also of Laird's Welsh Hartley, October-November shipment, at Rs. 22 per ton alongside. The stock on the bunder is now greatly reduced.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In anticipation of the publication of the American Agricultural Bureau Report, this market was firm in the earlier part of last week, and considerable contracts were made in the leading growths of the new crop at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in rates, European buyers having largely participated in the business. Since then the arrival market has quieted down a good deal, and quotations have drooped a little, while the forward business passing has, with the exception of Bengal contracts, for which European buyers have still been in the market, been almost confined to native operators. The principal contracts made have been in "Good" Bengal, for January delivery, at Rs. 168-70; "Fully Good," at Rs. 178-80; and "Fine," at Rs. 188-90. Considerable lines of "Good" Broach, for March, have been booked, at Rs. 229-31; and some Bhownuggur, for May delivery, has also been contracted for at Rs. 200½-202; "Good" Julgaum, for March, at Rs. 198-2,000; "Good" Khangaum, for the same delivery, at Rs. 209; and Dharwar, for May, at Rs. 206. For contracts in "Fine" Broach Rs. 239-40 have been offered; but there have been no sellers of that class. In old Cotton there was also a good deal doing for the time of year last week, the Mills and exporters having been buyers, the latter chiefly of Oomra descriptions; but latterly the tone of the market has been very quiet, with only a small business reported from day to day. Prices, however, are generally maintained, arrivals being upon a very small scale, and the stock having been much reduced by previous heavy takings for local account. The principal purchases of ready stuff reported have been in Bengals, of all qualities, at Rs. 168-185; in Oomra descriptions, of Karanja, at Rs. 209½ 14; Julgaum, at Rs 200-6; Khangaum, at Rs. 205-12½; Dhulia at Rs. 186; Kirkly, at Rs. 212; and in Dharwar, at Rs. 200-5. Some Dhollera has also been taken at Rs. 211; and the same, Bombay-pressed, at Rs. 185-6; Wadwan, at Rs. 202½-5; Bombay-pressed Westerns, at Rs. 201; and Ginned Compta, at Rs. 212 per candy.

Although agricultural prospects generally are more than unfavourable in several districts, owing to the scanty rainfall this season, the situation with regard to the growing Cotton crop has not changed much since the date of our last report, and the condition, according to the Chamber of Commerce returns up to the beginning of the week, was, upon the whole, still favourable, though prospects in the Dhollera circle, where no rain had fallen since the middle of the previous week, naturally became less assured the longer the rain held off; while on the other hand, the addition of some 3 inches of rain in the Cawnpore district (making 47·70 inches against an average yearly rainfall of but 29·86 inches) had aggravated the damage already done by the excessive rain. In the Oomrawuttee districts, the Khangaum crop was reported to be excellent, and at Oomrawuttee and Barsee the plants continued to flourish, as they did also at Julgaum, though more rain was needed at the latter place; and at Dhulia, where the Cotton plants were in flower, they were said to be withering from want of moisture. The Broach crop was still doing well. According to the report issued by the Chamber to-day there had been no rain in the Dhollera circle, and its need became more urgent every day. There had been rain in the Oomrawuttee districts which had done good, and is likely to improve the yield; but in the Bengal circle, a rather heavy fall at Agra was more than the plants required, and fine weather was wanted.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Cotton—		
Bengal, Fully Good	Rs. 189	= 4 1-16d.
Do. Good	„ 183	= 3 31-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 212	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Good „	„ 208	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F.G.F. „	„ 198	= 4¼d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 198	= 4¼d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 188	= 4 1-16d.
Belatee, Good	„ 232	= 4 11-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 188	= 4 1-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	„ 216	= 4⅝d.
Do. Good	„ 204	= 4⅜d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 207	= 4 7-16d.
Westerns, Good	£. 203	= 4 11-32d.
New Crop—		
Bengal Fine (Jan. dely.)	„ 189	= 4 1-16d.
„ Fully Good „	„ 179	= 3¾d.
„ Good „	„ 169	= 3 21-32d.
Julgaum, Good, March	„ 198	= 4¼d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March	„ 230	= 4 29-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1888.	1887.	1886
For 11 Days	2,411	5,809	6,735
From 1st Jan. to 19th Sept	1,287,718	1,457,512	1,373,811
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 11 Days	6,911	3,373	5,223
From 1st Jan. to 19th Sept	802,017	1,048,611	978,142
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 11 Days	1,565	1,705	1,346
From 1st Jan. to 19th Sept.	37,951	48,377	46,595

WHEAT has continued to arrive freely, and the Receipts, since the beginning of the year, are now over three-quarters of a million cwt. in excess of the arrivals for the same time last year. Demand for export has almost ceased, however, for the present, and the market has become dull, prices having given way almost daily for Pici and Delhi descriptions when the market has been open, other kinds remaining without much change. We quote this evening White Pessy, 91 per cent., at Rs. 5-0-0, and 85 per cent., at Rs. 4-15-0 per cwt.; No. 1 Club Delhi, at Rs. 4-12-0; and Red Delhi, at Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt.

SEEDS have not been much enquired for, and, at most, only a moderate business has been done on any day since our last report. The tone of the market has been pretty steady, notwithstanding liberal supplies both of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed,* especially the latter, and our present quotations show little change from those by last mail, excepting that for *Red Cawnpore Rapeseed,* which, at Rs. 6-10-0 per cwt., is 1 to 3 annas lower.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For 11 days	413,554	38,693	494,838
„ From 1st Jan. to 19th Sept.	9,578,639	8,82,193	10,588,107
Linseed—For 11 days	70,973	19,624	40,555
„ From 1st Jan. to 19th Sept.	2,463,416	2,037,316	3,401,378
Rapeseed—For 11 days	73,865	9,528	7,173
„ From 1st Jan. to 19th Sept.	1,740,410	752,412	1,106,853
Gingelly Seed—For 11 days	983	15,129	3,915
„ From 1st Jan. to 19th Sept.	676,724	934,962	923 165

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For 11 days	132,206	90,008	337,957
„ From 1st Jan. to 19th Sept.	7,337,622	8,221,827	8,920,·81
Linseed—For 11 days	2,001	59,222	85,124
„ From 1st Jan. to 19 h Sept.	1,965,313	1 682,913	3,132,699
Rapeseed—For 11 days	4,002	12,946	21,480
„ From 1st Jan. to 19th Sept.	1,303,872	811,015	1,113,738
Gingelly Seed—For 11 days	.....	13,673	3,822
„ From 1st Jan. to 19th Sept.	695,334	1,197,09	923,962

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CLARK—September 17, at Tongsong Tea Estate, Ghoom, the wife of George K Clark, of a daughter.
DIGGS—September 14, at Bosaras, the wife of C Diggs, Postmaster, of a daughter.
FLEMING—September 12, at Darjeeling, the wife of J G Fleming, Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PHILLIPS—BAYNE—September 12, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, by the Rev C A Gillmore, Chaplain, John Phillips, Bandmaster, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Regiment, to Julia Jane Bayne, Schoolmistress, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

DEATHS.

BALDREY—September 17, at Madras, Minnie Violet, infant twin daughter of Charles and Mathilde Baldrey.
HAMILTON—September 14, at Nagpore, Herbert Tipping, son of Mr and Mrs R E Hamilton, aged 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.

THE report which has reached Tashkend that the Amir Abdul Rahman has died suddenly is probably no better founded than the rumour which was heard a few days ago by the British Agent at Meshed that Ishak Khan was marching on Kabul, and that the Amir was dangerously ill. More definite information showed that Ishak had suffered a defeat, that the Amir's illness was only his usual gout, and that his health was getting better. These rumours have however their significance; they indicate a certain feeling of disquiet and some foreboding. There is however no reason for supposing that things are more precarious than usual in Afghanistan where such equilibrium as can be maintained is always unstable. To all appearance the Amir's power is now more consolidated than at any previous time during his reign of eight years. When he stepped on to the gadi left vacant by the exile and death of Shere Ali and the deposition of Yacoub, no one felt any great assurance that the new ruler would maintain his footing so long. His hold on his Afghan countrymen was at that period of the slightest, and in the British camp he was considered—as indeed he had been—a friend and pensioner of the Russians. Had he not possessed very exceptional qualities—great penetration, a strong will, and iron nerves, his reign must have been more brief and more calamitous than that of the unfortunate Yacoub, who narrowly escaped being hanged for the catastrophe which overwhelmed the Cavagnari mission, the peril of which he had foreseen. Abdul Rahman left his exile in Russian territory in 1880, when the whole country was in confusion, Ayoub Khan ruling at Herat and preparing to profit by the downfall of Yacoub, upon whom he had looked coldly as a friend of the British. The recurring campaigns had proved a serious embarrassment to the finances of India, Sir John Strachey's two millions having given place to an actuality of twenty millions. Lord Beaconsfield's Government being overthrown and Lord Hartington having succeeded Lord Cranbrook, Lord Lytton resigned the Viceroyalty. The new Government resolved to wash its hands of Afghanistan, and the one man possessing the necessary force of character to evolve order out of the prevailing chaos and enable the sixty thousand men then beyond the frontier to be withdrawn was Abdul Rahman. The Afghans distrusted him, but he won their confidence by posing as the defender of the national independence, declaring that he had come to claim all the territories ruled over by Dost Mohammed. He did this at the very time he had accepted from Sir Lepel Griffin—then Mr. Griffin—the offer of Kabul without either Kandahar or Herat. When the manifest contradiction was found out he explained that it was necessary to diplomatise with the Afghans by using phrases which meant nothing; later on stating that the offer of Kabul implied the rest, for it was self-evident that to hold Kabul he must have Kandahar and Herat; otherwise he could not rescue Afghanistan from anarchy and support the British Government as an ally. The best vindication of this sagacious audacity was its entire success. A diplomatist of less versatility and resource, of less force of mind and character than Sir Lepel Griffin would probably have given way to a petulant ebullition of mortified vanity when the Afghan chief appeared to trump his cards—as at one time he certainly had the air of doing. There are negotiators who would have been content in a similar case to earn the readily given applause of those giddy people who feel a sympathy for Bill Nye when he goes for the Heathen Chinee. A pedant wanting in imagination would have peremptorily put a stop to the pourparlers when Abdul Rahman was found to be saying one thing to the Afghans and another to himself. But there is nothing of the pedant in Sir Lepel Griffin; once he gauged his man he went straight to the main object. He placed him in power at Kabul as the most capable of holding his own there and ruling the unruly. When the tribes were surging round Kabul, and it was necessary to despatch General Roberts on his famous march to Kandahar, it was absolutely necessary for General Stewart to withdraw from a position which was untenable under the circumstances. It was essential to take back to India the sick, the swarms of camp-followers, the Hindu traders flying from Kabul, and the Afghans who were compromised. There was no means of provisioning the army at Kabul, and the *elite* of the army being sent across the country to Kandahar it became necessary to hand over Kabul to Abdul Rahman. The new Amir had no real army of his own, and he knew that any military assistance General Stewart could give him would be detrimental to him in Afghan opinion. With great ability and adroitness he reconstituted the old Afghan regiments that had been disbanded, and made them into the nucleus of an army which was strengthened by the Afghan artillery restored to him by General Stewart. The provisions and fortifications at Kabul, Jelallabad and other places were handed over to his representatives, and he in return used his influence to keep the tribesmen under control. It required consummate statecraft to inspire both the invaders and the invaded with confidence in his good will and capacity, posing as an ally in the eyes of the former and as hero of the deliverance in those of the latter. The success with which he eventually suppressed the Afghan leaders whom he displaced would have earned the unstinted applause of Machiavelli. Ayoub, defeated by General Roberts in pitched battle, was ousted from Herat by Ishak Khan, who is now in revolt. The Amir is obviously a man head and shoulders above all his rivals, and while he lives he may be reckoned upon to give a good account of them.

LAST year, to judge by the bulk and value of trade, was the best year that Aden has ever had. The value of the total trade of the port, export and import, was five crores and seventeen lakhs, or sixty-four lakhs in excess of the average of the past quinquennium. The increase was in all three departments of trade, Foreign, Indian, and Inland, but was chiefly in the Indian trade, in which there was an increase of nearly twenty-five lakhs on the previous year. Both in imports and in exports the trade with Arabia exceeds by far that with any other country. It is a common thing for kafilas comprising in the aggregate four hundred camels to come into Aden during a day. Last year they carried thither produce valued at over half a crore, and returned with over forty lakhs worth. There was a decrease in coffee, silk, hides, gums and spices imported from Arabia; in the exports to that country there was an increase in certain classes of textile goods, but a falling off in others, notably in American cotton piece-goods and twist. The United States, indeed, did badly with the Aden trade last year, the imports from that country showing a falling off to the extent of eight lakhs, the decrease being mainly in piece-goods. The United Kingdom still stands second both in the import and the export table. Last year the imports, at Rs. 41,00,000, were more than ten lakhs and a half in excess of those of the year before, and the exports seventeen lakhs, or ninety-three thousand rupees more. The improvement on the one side was mainly in piece-goods and cotton twist, and on the other side in hides, spices, and tobacco. Next in the order of importance is the East Coast of Africa. From this region the imports were valued at nearly thirty-nine lakhs, or nine lakhs more than those of the year before, coffee, gums, hides and ivory being chief amongst the items of increase. The return trade is valued at thirty-six and a half lakhs, an increase of seven and three-quarter lakhs being due mainly to a largely increased export of cotton twist to Zeila and elsewhere, of piece-goods and grain. Both imports and exports to Zeila doubled in the year; with Berbera and Bulhar the trade increased largely. Aden has extensive commercial relations with the Coast extending from Massowah to Ras Hafun. With the Italian ports in the Red Sea, excluding Massowah, the total trade was valued at a little over nine and a half lakhs; with Obock and the French territory on the Bay of Tajourah it was close upon four lakhs; with Zeila, which is a Turkish port, though under British administration, it was worth nearly twenty lakhs, with Berbera and Bulhar thirty-four and a half lakhs, and with the free ports on the Somali Coast under British protection a little over four lakhs. There are new ports further to the south-east under German protection; with these there was trade to the extent of four and a half lakhs, but this was twenty-five per cent. less than the trade with the same territories in the year before. The Somali Coast is of importance to us, not merely because if we allowed it to be *res nullius* some of our neighbours would eagerly take possession of it, but because it serves as a valuable source of supply for Aden. The Coast is itself largely dependent upon Aden shippers for grain, but in return it sends bountiful supplies of cattle and sheep, about two thousand of the former and seventy thousand of the latter having been sent during the year. Aden, indeed, is ready to draw from all quarters, even Perim, desolate rock though it is, having now had a place given it in the returns for sheep and grain that it has sent to its greater but not less barren neighbour. The Indian trade has a special chapter devoted to it in the returns. It improved by nearly twenty-four lakhs, or more than twenty-eight per cent., and exhibits a continuous advance. The Indian trade with Aden is practically confined to the Bombay Presidency. From Bengal the imports were less than eighteen lakhs worth in a total of more than a crore. Bombay and Karachi sending eighty-one and a half lakhs worth. A general increase in the exports of cotton twist and piece-goods from Bombay was reported. On the export side the most noteworthy item of increase is that of three-quarters of a lakh in the exports to Bengal, mainly accounted for by large shipments of salt made by the Italian company which obtained a concession a year or two since for salt-pans in the neighbourhood of Shaikh Othman. The report in which all these interesting things are told us is drawn up with

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORTED SUDDEN DEATH OF THE AMIR.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

A report has reached Tashkend of the sudden death of the Amir of Afghanistan.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

It is believed here that this rumour which comes through Persia is invented and disseminated by shak for the purpose of inducing the people to join him. The letter from the Amir, dated the 13th, arrived here to-day. The Amir is acting energetically. No recent news about Ishak's movements.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW VICEROY.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne will embark for India in the P. and O. Steamer Ganges, at Brindisi, on the 19th November.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Crocodile sailed from Portsmouth for Bombay yesterday.

THE TELLICHERRY BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 20.

To-day the Court delivered judgment in the second appeal case in which the Sub-Judge was convicted of abetting one of his relatives in obtaining Rs. 1,435 from the person concerned in the case pending before the Sub-Judge. The first witness was the person who gave the bribe, but who has been granted an immunity by the High Court. It was found that this witness's evidence corroborated in material points that money was passed, which was stated to be a loan, but the Court had no doubt that it was a bribe for the Sub-Judge. Although the Sub-Judge was convicted of abetting the offence committed by his relative he was in truth the author of the crime, and the punishment inflicted was not in the opinion of the High Court excessive. The Court had no hesitation in affirming the conviction and sentence on both the prisoners and dismissing the appeals.

MEETING OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

At the Council meeting to-day, the Hon. Mr. Scoble, in moving for leave to introduce the Bill to supplement certain provisions of the Bombay and Calcutta Municipal Acts, said: As might have been expected these Acts had given rise to considerable diversity of opinion among the communities most directly affected by them, but with these matters of controversy the present Bill had no concern. The questions raised were within the competence of the local Legislatures to determine, and the Government of India had no reason to doubt that they had exercised the discretion, which they admittedly possessed, wisely and with due regard to local interests and requirements; but in both these Municipal Acts it was proposed to confer jurisdiction in certain municipal matters, the claims to vote, objections to the valuations of compensation for damages, and the like upon appellate benches of Municipal authorities, presidency, and other magistrates and Small Cause Courts, and to make the decisions of these tribunals final in certain classes of cases it was obviously desirable that there should be a cheap and summary way of disposing of such cases, but the local Councils had not in their power to pass laws which affected the jurisdiction of the High Court or amended Acts passed by this Council. Both the Bombay and Calcutta Municipal Acts appeared to be open to objection on these grounds. The object of the present Bill was to cure this defect by enacting that the provisions of these Municipal Acts shall, so far as they confer jurisdiction in municipal matters on the tribunals mentioned, be as valid as if they had been passed by this Council.

KASHMIR AND THE IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 20.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, says the *Pioneer*, has proposed to maintain in a state of efficiency for Imperial defence 25,000 men, to be quartered at Jammu and to be instructed at Sialkot with our garrison there.

EXTRA AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE VICEROY.

Lieutenant H. F. Pennell, King's Dragoon Guards, proceeds to Simla to act as extra Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Viceroy during the absence of Lord Binning at the Black Mountain expedition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 19.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia arrived here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 20.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m., yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. shirtings	5-1-0
8½ lbs. do.	6-1-0
40s. Mule Twist	0-9⅛
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. „	73½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	44 3-16

The undermentioned articled clerks present themselves at the next Attorneys' examination of the Bombay High Court:—Mr. Ardasir Framjee Oonwalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown; Mr. Duttaraya Bulvunt Chitnis, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee; Mr. Goolabchund Motichand, articled clerk to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming; Mr. Motiram Dulputram Desai, articled clerk to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw; and Mr. Tribhowundas Narotumdas Malwai, articled clerk to the same firm of solicitors.

At the monthly meeting of the Cercle Litteraire on Wednesday evening the third act of "Hernani" was recited, an interesting feature in the proceedings being the participation in the reading of a lady member, Miss N. N. Patel, who gave the part of Dona Sol, difficult though it is, with admirable judgment and expression. Nothing could have shown more strikingly the interest in French literature which the Cercle has created in Bombay than the readiness and fitness of a young Parsee lady member to contribute to the rendering of one of the masterpieces of the language. The Cercle has lately received numerous and interesting additions to its already well stocked library. All the old chroniclers, Froissart, de Joinville, Philip de Comins, and the rest are now represented on its shelves; so too are the letter writers and memoir writers of the *ancien regime*, Madame de Sevigne St. Simon, Madame de Sequr, and others of the constellation; so too are the greater dramatists down to Angier and the writers of our own time, while in selecting works of fiction the Cercle have chosen widely, but with a discretion that the passing reign of realism must impose upon prudent selectors. Added to the intrinsic merit of the collection are the extrinsic attractions that the Parisian book binders know how to provide for the bibliophile. The shelves of the library are gay with a gilded wealth of crimson and maroon morocco that must appeal to the heart of any lover of books. The Cercle must soon cease to add to its library, for fear of spoiling perfection.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

A VERY curious thing happened in Sirdar Ayub Khan's camp some days ago. The Sirdar had been invited to dine at the house of one of his relatives at Pindi, and he and some of his ladies went. It became late, and the Sirdar, quite contrary to his custom, remained at his host's house till morning. On returning to his own place he found that, during the night, the roof of the house upon which he had been in the habit of sleeping ever since he came down to Pindi had completely collapsed. Ayub's bed had been actually ready spread on the roof, and was smashed to atoms. Most fortunately for him he was not on it; and the very women who occupied the rooms below were away with him, so that no one was hurt. The whole thing is made the more curious, as the Sirdar, as a rule, never sleeps out, and has not done so once in his memory for more than seven years.

THE Emperor William at Rome will be lodged in the Palazzina, a sort of dependence of the Quirinal. That palace—designed merely as a summer residence for the Popes when, during the heat of August and the rains of September, the exhalations from the surrounding country made the Vatican unwholesome—is singularly ill-adapted for hospitality. Even the Palazzina has to be modified and re-furnished for the imperial guest. Old tapestries and hangings that date back some centuries have been sent for from Monza and Turin. The Emperor will certainly visit the Pope and be received at the Vatican. Etiquette, which is very strict in all functions at the Papal court, will be rigorously adhered to. The Emperor will breakfast at the German Embassy in the Caffareli Palace. Then in a carriage belonging to Count Solms he will proceed to the Vatican. Thus there would be no breach of the rule which would shut the doors of the Pope's palace against any imperial visitor arriving in one of the King of Italy's carriages. As coming from the German Embassy, the Emperor will theoretically have arrived from German soil. The taint of the Quirinal will not be upon him. After his reception by the Pope he will drive back to the King's palace in one of the royal State carriages.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN has given us a little dissertation on novel-reading which all young persons looking over a railway bookstall before starting on a long journey will do well to take to heart. Lady Martin had been giving a reading from "The Merchant of Venice" in the Town Hall at Llangollen, in aid of the public library, and Sir Theodore improved the occasion by some interesting remarks on the use and abuse of fiction. Of course there is a greater run upon novels in the Llangollen library than upon any other kind of literature. That is the case everywhere. But, perhaps, there is no occasion to contrast novels quite so sharply with Bacon, Jeremy Taylor, and Stuart Mill, as if there were nothing between the two. Biography is a wholesome corrective of fiction, and interesting and instructive as well. It would be well, too, if the general reader would give a portion of his time to criticism—such fine criticism as that with which Mr. Matthew Arnold, De Quincey, and, to go further back, Johnson and Addison have enriched our language. There is nothing dull or dry in the writings of any one of them. To the writers whom Sir Theodore Martin singled out for special praise we have no objection to take, especially as he reserves the two highest peaks of glory for Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott. But his protest against the sensational and prurient fiction, whether of native growth or imported from abroad, which is gradually invading our book-shelves is most salutary and timely.

MR. GLADSTONE has instructed one of his daughters once more to deny that he went to the theatre at the very moment when the country was most poignantly mourning the death of General Gordon, for whose fate he was responsible. Surprise is expressed in the finest Gladstonian style that "any one can think it worth while to try and impose upon his hearers by again repeating what is false." But the story is not false, says the *St. James's Gazette*, as we have proved over and over again. We repeat that Mr. Gladstone witnessed, and presumably enjoyed, the performance of "The Candidate" at the Criterion Theatre, on the evening of the 10th of February, 1885—five days after the first intelligence of the fall of Khartoum and of the supposed death of Gordon was published and three days after the Queen had written a letter of condolence to that hero's sister. Moreover, at the very moment when Mr. Gladstone was amusing himself at the Theatre, telegrams were being received at the War Office from Lord Wolseley stating that the scouts despatched to Khartoum by Colonel Boscowen had returned with confirmation of the news of Gordon's death. His behaviour in going to the play at a moment when Gordon was believed to be dead, and verification of that belief was hourly expected, was so flagrantly indecent that it is, perhaps, not surprising that he should endeavour to distort the truth about that incident.

THE *Pioneer* tells the following story of the experiences of the members of an up-country club which recently appointed a new secretary:—

The best of institutions are liable under certain circumstances to prove very much the reverse; notably in the case of an up-country Club, where a spasmodic application of the rule which provides for the posting of members who do not pay their bills has come to be proverbial as one of the indications that herald the approach of the silly season. The incident which originally brought this very necessary rule into contempt happened, we believe, some years ago. The Club in question had just appointed a brand new honorary secretary—a man bristling with energy and enthusiasm, who did not intend to stand any nonsense. On discovering that the posting rule had not been enforced for some years, our secretary forthwith set to work to remedy the omission as far as in him lay: and the motley crowd of names he got together on to the Club notice-board was an achievement well worthy of the occasion. His list, which made no discrimination as to the amount of the arrears in the different cases, included as many as twelve colonels, not to speak of four collectors and a host of smaller fry. Besides these there was a man who had been dead seven years and a major-general on the retired list who had owed twelve annas for about the same length of time. Of course there was great applause; though it is to be feared that some of the real offenders probably consoled themselves with the reflection that they were sinning in good company. One of the victimised colonels, it is true, expressed his appreciation of the personal compliment which had been paid him by taking his name off the Club. But still the result was not quite so satisfactory as was expected. The practice of posting—an excellent one as applied to *bona fide* defaulters—must, if it is to be at all effective, be exercised with regularity, and withal tempered by a certain amount of discretion: otherwise it merely becomes ridiculous.

THE GRENADIERS' BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

LAST evening Colonel James and the Officers of the 2nd Grenadiers gave a Ball at the Gymkhana Club rooms, to commemorate the centenary of the Regiment. The grounds and outside of the building were gaily illuminated, and the carriage road was lined with men of the Regiment, many of them in the fancy costumes they had donned for the Mohurrum festival the day before, giving an originality to the welcome that nothing else could. The brilliant ball-room too was completely changed from civil to military. At the raised end stood four armed men of the Regiment, keeping silent watch over the gay scene—the whirling in the giddy Waltz of "fair women and brave men." Two of the guard were in quaintly cut white calico suits with red facings, and wore small black hats, designed apparently to ensure attacks of sunstroke—the Regimentals of 100 years ago. The other two had on the modern kakee tunic and knickerbockers, with turban of countless folds, looking less picturesque, though certainly more fit for warfare, and less attractive to the enemy. The ladies however generally pronounced in favour of the 1788 uniform, "so bright, so picturesque, and above all things so charmingly old."

The Grenadiers of 1788 and 1838 gave a military aspect to the ball-room, which was heightened by the flag decorations—the Royal Standard over the entrance, and "the flag that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" on either side, lightened up by stars of bayonets.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay and his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught arrived soon after the dancing began, and were received by a guard of honour and welcomed by Colonel James. After spending some time among the company, they were conducted upstairs to the supper room, to drink the health of the Regiment on its hundredth birthday from a handsome silver goblet presented by the Colonel.

Dancing was kept up with great spirit, and many were the lovely faces and charming the pretty costumes. The belle you ask? Impossible to answer. There were so many to admire, and tastes always differ. Two sweet sisters in white satin were there, and two in pale pink, and two in white gauze—who can say which should be crowned queen of beauty?

The guests were many and the welcome they received hearty, so "all went merry as a marriage bell." The expenditure on the Ball of both time and money had been lavish, and the Colonel and Officers of the 2nd Grenadiers may well be congratulated upon the success of their Regiment's birthday celebration.

NOTES FROM AMRAOTI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, SEPT. 15.

WE have not had any rains here for some time past now, and its absence is creating some uneasiness among the agriculturists, and the unanimous opinion is that if the present state of things continues a fortnight longer the kharif crops will be irreparably damaged. The close and stifling atmosphere is also favouring the spread of cholera, which has appeared in almost every district of the Province. It has made its appearance in the town of Amraoti, but is at present confined to a few cases. Judging, however, from its past history in the Province, it is not likely that the disease will assume any formidable proportions, as it is generally in this month that it always dies off. The repairs to the breach at the Wadali tank have been almost completed, but the storage of water is not much, and is not calculated to last till the next hot weather.

Owing to Dr. Hume, late Civil Surgeon of Amraoti, being remanded to Military duty, Dr. Roe, Civil Surgeon of Wun, has been transferred in the same capacity to Amraoti, and his place at Yeotmahl has been filled by Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon here. An Apothecary from the Hyderabad Contingent will most probably replace Mr. Montgomery as Assistant here.

The cricket season is in full swing just now. There are any amount of fixtures for next month. There was a match played recently between East and West Berar, when the former were badly beaten by an innings and some runs. Berar is to play Nagpur on Monday next, and after that Amraoti plays Budneira and other places.

There was a pretty little wedding the other day which put all the station agog. The bride was Miss Winifred Rebeiro and the happy bridegroom Mr. Joseph MacMahon of Bhusawul. All Amraoti and his wife were present on the occasion. Owing to the absence of the *padri* on leave the ceremony was performed in the Church as well as in the Deputy Commissioner's Court House, Mr. Elliott, the Marriage Registrar of the District, officiating in both instances. The Church was filled to overcrowding, and many could not find seats. Mrs. Bullock very kindly presided at the harmonium and played the wedding and other hymns during the service. Cake and wine were partaken of at the residence of Mr. C. E. Richardson, and later on the votaries of Terpsichore had dancing, which was kept up briskly till three in the following morning. The bride's popularity in the station was evidenced by the goodly array of presents she received from her numerous friends.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, Captain E. Stewart will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Eastwood	Mr P S Tait
Miss E Mulet	Capt Mainwaring
Dewan Baghwandas	Mrs Stoet, child and infant
Col A R Chapman	Mr Sala Raj
Nazim and friend	Mr and Mrs A Hide
Dr and Mrs Johnson and child.	Mr and Mrs C M Kennedy
Mrs Stevenson	
Mrs Meares and child	Miss Sprow
Mr J J Connell	Mr Gales
Mr J Druary	Mr Aliffe
Mrs Davis	Mr J H Copley.

FOR ADEN.

Mr Merwanjee Eduljee	Mr Acalos

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs H E Hitch	Mr H S Shukneller
Mr G R Harris	Mr Chatterjee
Mr R Matter	Mr Bannerjee

The following passages are engaged:—

The s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 28th Sept., 1888.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr J S Campbell

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr Randolph H Morrison

FOR LONDON—Mr J R Lamber

The s. s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, 5th Oct. 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Miss K Spencer	Mr and Mrs E B Powell and child
Miss Violet Turkhud	
Mr and Mrs Cornforth	Mrs R S Horris
Mrs Scott	Mrs A S J Jones and infant

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs J H G Hill and child	Miss Meclinlock
	Mr W M Macdonald

The s. s. Assam, 12th October 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col J Hasted	Mr H J S Cotton
Mr Lala Seva Raw	

THE competitive system, not for the first time, is going to be extended to those distracting charms which, of all others, are the most deadly. In the middle of this month there is to be held at Spa a competitive exhibition of beautiful women, and some lovely damsel will find that her face is literally her fortune; for the victorious one will receive a prize of £800, which, as Mr. Trollope said of the pecuniary result of his work, is comfortable but not splendid. Hitherto the judges on these interesting occasions have consulted photographs; but this time the ladies will have to present themselves in person—a much more pleasing arrangement. The beauty is to be moral as well as physical; for as the promoters of the exhibition rightly remark, "without virtue beauty is a flower torn from its stem." The competitors are to be lodged in luxurious apartments "with the national colours of each displayed in the furniture." Already there are entries from every nation in Europe, to say nothing of China and Japan. It is to be hoped that proper arrangements will be made to restrain the unsuccessful candidates from "going for" the charming creature "all made up of loveliness" who will get the £800.

THE VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL.

ON Monday next, his Excellency the Governor will preside at the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Victoria High School of Poona, and on the Wednesday following H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will lay the foundation-stone of the school building. The school was started fourteen years ago by the Rev. Mr. Sorabji and Mrs. Sorabji, and they commenced work with seven pupils. Under the tuition of Mrs. Sorabji and her accomplished daughters, one of whom, it may be remembered, is now a fellow of the Gujerat College of Ahmedabad, the school gradually made great progress in efficiency and popularity, and now it contains about 130 pupils in all. Girls of both the European and native communities received their education at this institution, the Parsees being particularly well represented. Before the establishment of the Victoria High School there was no well-organized institution for imparting English education to native females. But now the capital of the Deccan can point to scores of native ladies who owe their education to this school, and there are more than a dozen of its former pupils who have now been employed in various parts of India as teachers. The interest which Lady Reay evinces in this institution was shown by her giving a prize of a gold watch to the girl who obtained the highest number of marks in the first class. This was Miss Charlotte Blunt, who passed the Matriculation Examination last year. The new building will be erected on an open and central spot, situated in the Civil Lines. Mrs. Sorabji went to England some months ago to raise subscriptions for the school, and she succeeded so far in her mission as to collect a sum of nearly Rs. 24,000. The donations received from friends in Poona come to about Rs. 4,000, and as the Government have promised to grant as much as the amount subscribed by the public, it is expected that the building will be worthy of the school.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the proper and safe working of the administrative machinery it is my humble opinion that the golden rule which works so admirably in the Army should also be made applicable to the Civil departments under the local Government—to wit—the employment of the professors of divers faiths and creeds when found able. The passing strange phenomen on one notices in some of the Civil departments under the local Government is the exclusive employment of Brahmins and other Hindoos to the exclusion of all other communities. Take, for instance, her Majesty's Customs head office, where the offices of the Land Revenue, Customs, Salt and Abkari Departments are located. In the office of the Collector of Land Revenue and Customs all are Hindoos, the same element you will find in all the other offices.

I therefore deem it proper to bring this anomaly prominently to the notice of the Acting Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Trevors, who, it is presumed, will put a stop to this crying evil.

Sept. 20. A NON-HINDOO.

THE SALVATIONISTS AND THE PARSEES.

IN this case, in which the guardians of a Parsee lad, named Rustomjee, alleged that the Salvationists kidnapped him, Superintendent McDermott made a report yesterday to Mr. Hamilton. He stated that no undue influence had been used by the Salvationists to induce the lad to join them. He had done so of his own free will. The magistrate thought it was essentially necessary to prove the boy's age, and advised his guardians to produce his horoscope or the date of the registration of his birth. The horoscope was produced, and it showed that the lad was still two months within 14 years of age. His Worship then directed that the boy should return to his brother, and a police officer visited the Salvation Army Quarters and brought Rustomjee to court. When confronted with his horoscope he denied that it was his, stating that his was longer. He averred he was 18 years of age, and said in proof that a Brahmin to whom he had given a pice had told him so after examining the palms of his hand.

The magistrate remarked that if he could prove he was older than the horoscope showed he was he would be allowed to do as he liked; but until such evidence was brought before him he could only order him to return to his guardians.

Hamatsing asked the magistrate to warn the guardians not to maltreat the boy. He knew of cases in which Parsees were persecuted for having joined them.

His Worship said he could not do so. He expressed a hope that the boy would be kindly treated, but ordered him to go away with his brother. The lad refused to go, and said he wanted first to go back to the Salvation Hall and after that he would go home. He was however taken away.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. S. KING has been appointed to act as Second-in-Command of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and *ex-officio* Assistant and Political Agent of Kolhapur.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY AND HONORARY LIEUTENANT C. D. WISE, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissioner with effect from the 15th September.

BRIGADE-SURGEON C. H. GIRAUD, Medical Staff, in medical charge of the Karachi Station Hospital, has been appointed to officiate as administrative medical officer, Mhow division, with temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General R. A. Chapple, deceased, until further orders.

MR. D. P. CHESTER has been appointed a Lieutenant of the S. M. Railway Volunteers.

BRIGADE-SURGEON H. V. CARTER, M. D., Indian Medical Service, has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £300 per annum.

CAPTAIN HENRY HAY, Staff Corps, has been promoted Major on completion of 21 years' service.

LIEUTENANT E. O. OWEN, S.C., Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, 19th Bombay Infantry, Conductor G. H. Johnston, P. W. D., and Conductor A. Sandilands have been permitted to return to duty.

MAJOR W. ASHFIELD, S.C., AND CAPTAIN A. L. B. HUGHES, S.C., have been granted extension of leave, the former for six months and the latter for 18 days.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURGESS, R. A., commanding Royal Artillery, Rarki, proceeds home by an early troopship on six months' sick leave.

MAJOR PATRICK DOYLE, Invalid Establishment, has been selected to pay native military pensioners of the North-West Provinces Circle and to join the Allahabad Pay Office by the 25th instant. Colonel P. Roddy, V. C., has been detailed to pay native military pensioners in the Punjab Circle and to be at Rawulpindi by the 28th instant.

THE Government of India have extended the grant of cooking prizes to British soldiers at hill depots, the 1st prize of Rs. 10 and the 2nd prize of Rs. 5 being given to every 100 men of the summer strength per depot.

PRIVATE WILLIAM HENRY SHERRIFF was recently tried at a district court-martial, and sentenced to one year's hard labour and a fine of one pound, having been found guilty on the following three charges:—Firstly, of having left his guard on the 8th instant, without the orders of his superior officer when on the Castle Guard; secondly, of drunkenness; and thirdly, of striking Sergeant A. Husband, his superior officer, while in the execution of his duty. The General Commanding confirmed the finding, but remitted six months of the term of imprisonment.—Another military prisoner, Gunner J. Dicks, was also tried on the following three counts:—Firstly, with resisting an escort, whose duty it was to have him in charge, and striking the officer in charge of the escort; secondly, with falling to appear on parade; and thirdly, with drunkenness. The prisoner was convicted of all three charges, and awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of one pound. This sentence has since been confirmed, but four months of the imprisonment remitted.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

SPECIAL Revival Mission. Conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson, at 8 p.m. Everybody cordially invited.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

A RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCE.

THE following memorandum has been addressed to the Agent of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company by about 2,500 contract ticket-holders:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned Season Ticket holders on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, learn with great surprise and concern that you contemplate raising the fares for Season Tickets, and that students over eighteen, who have hitherto been privileged to travel at half rates, must now pay the usual full rate.

We respectfully beg to submit the following protest against such an enhancement of fares, and sincerely trust you will see your way to reconsider the matter after perusing the following remarks:—

1st.—The fares for the same distance on the G. I. P. Railway, which is more expensively worked than the B. B. and C. I., and which has latterly been a keen competitor for the local traffic, are in many instances 50 per cent. below your present rates, and will be in some instances as much as 87½ per cent. below your rates if the increased rates be enforced, and all students and teachers travel on the G. I. P. Railway at half rates.

2nd.—Comparing the rates of the two lines, we, therefore, submit for your consideration that any increased cost over that of 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887 must be on account of the lately increased number of trains which are run nearly empty between 5 and 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., when there are few travellers; and we, therefore, submit for your consideration the desirability of cutting out 25 to 50 per cent. of these trains rather than increasing the present rate, if this will bring up the rate per head to your average, such a number of trains as now run at present are beyond the requirements of the traffic.

3rd.—We also beg to draw your attention to the enormous increase in local passenger traffic on your line since 1878-79. Building is going ahead in Bandora, Mahim, Elphinstone Road, Parel, and Mahalaxmee to a very great extent, and we can state a great deal of land has just passed hands at Bandora and even Santa Cruz for building purposes, owing to the facilities you have hitherto given to Season Ticket holders on your line.

In Bandora alone there are fine building sites for ten times its present population, which will be taken up in the course of a few years if special facilities are granted by your line in the way of fast trains and cheap rates.

If the present Season Ticket holders are driven to change their residence by what we think prohibitive rates being fixed, and if others are deterred from coming out to the suburbs of Bombay—which they do now in spite of the inconvenience of living so far and paying Railway fares to have a healthier site than Bombay for a home—we respectfully submit it would be a bad thing for the Railway Company, the people, and the Government, who have been looking for a means to dispose of some of the already overcrowded people of Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

1. The Racquet Tournament will be played off during the Polo Tournament, which will probably be held during the first week in October.

2. All Officers of any of the services and members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana are allowed to enter.

3. The entrance Fee for each Competitor is Rs. 5 (Rs. Five.)

4. The winner of the Tournament is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning or until the next year's winner is declared.

5. The Cup is not to be taken out of India.

6. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the Cup permanently.

7. The winner will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a gold racquet with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing-room of the Racquet Court.

8. In the Final the best of five and in all other rounds the best of three games will be played.

9. The Ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.

10. The Matches will be played under Prince's Court Rules.

11. It is requested that the names of all persons wishing to enter, together with that of the Service Club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 30th September 1888, on which date the entries close.

12. The winner in 1885 was Mr. B. B. Russell, R E.; in 1886 Mr. H. G. Gell; and in 1887 Mr. G. H. Hancock.

F. P. NATHAN,
Hon. Secretary, Racquets,
Bombay Gymkhana.

CRICKET.

ROYAL ARTILLERY *VS.* 2ND GLOSTER.

A CRICKET MATCH was played at Colaba, on Thursday last, between the Corporals R. A. and 2nd Gloucester Regiment, resulting in a victory for the latter. The Corporals R. A. accepted an invitation from the Glosters to meet for the evening in the Corporals' Mess, where a thoroughly satisfactory programme was gone through, opening with the toast of "the Queen." Then followed a musical entertainment, which included comic songs. "The Shakers" and an accordeon solo by Corporal Reed, "The Lakes of Killarney," a great variety of songs from "Justice in England" to "Baggy Khaki" and "The Farmer's Boy" to "I would not be a King" were given by Corporals Taylor, Sealey, Ferguson and others; but the main feature of the evening were Corporal Hipkins' "Elephant walked around" and Corporal Goddard's comic lecture on "The Rise and Fall of Armies." The evening was brought to a close at 9 p. m., when "Rule Brittania" and "God save the Queen" were heartily sung. To crown the enjoyments of the evening a well-contested run of 100 yards was engaged in between Private Walker and Gunner Craven, resulting in an easy victory for the latter. Walker started in good style, but owing to loss of wind he was fairly exhausted ere he reached the winning post; but considering his advanced age, added to his enormous weight—10 stone—nothing else could be expected. A prize of Rs. 50 was awarded to Craven by the committee. Appended are the scores of the match:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Corpl Ferguson, c and b Williamson	0	b Reed	4	
„ Deane, b Williamson	3	b Reed	1	
„ Mclean, c Taylor, b Williamson	0	b Reed	0	
„ Ansell, b Hollister	0	not out	6	
„ Sealy, b Hollister	1	b Williamson	2	
„ Sanoorays, b Hollister	4	c Pound, b Williamson	4	
„ Hilton, b Williamson	3	c Reed, b Williamson	3	
„ West, c Williamson, b Hollister	0	b Williamson	5	
„ Watson, c Williamson, b Hollister	1	b Williamson	2	
„ Ashbury, not out	19	c Reed, Williamson	3	
„ Hughes, c Beale, b Williamson	0	run out	5	
	Byes 4, wides 1	5		—
	Total	36	Total	35

GLOSTER.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lce-Cpl Nicholls, c Ashbury, b Ferguson	0			
„ Reed, run out	4	not out	2	
„ Williamson, b Ferguson	9	c Ferguson, b West	5	
„ Hollister, b West	7	b Ferguson	15	
„ Ryan, b Ferguson	1			
„ Pound, run out	2			
„ Fricker, c Hilton, b Ferguson	4	c Sealy, b Ferguson	6	
„ Taylor, b West	1			
„ Beale, c Ferguson, b West	1	b West	5	
„ Packwood, b West	1			
„ Evans, not out	0	not out	2	
	Byes 6, Wides 1	7		
	Total	36	Total	36

Lce-Corporals Ryan, Pound, Taylor, and B Packwood did not bat.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS BY A CASHIER.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hamilton concluded a case in which Gholabhoy Gopaldass, a cashier, employed in the firm of Hajee Abd Rahman, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 31,000. Mr. Smith prosecuted. From the evidence it appeared that the accused had been systematically appropriating money which used to be paid in to him by the bill-collectors. He was in the habit of crediting the firm with a quarter or half the amounts brought to him and appropriating the rest. With his ill-gotten gains he entered business and failing, often recouped himself from his employer's cash-box. An examination of the books showed that he had appropriated Rs. 31,000. The frauds were discovered owing to one of the mehtas having been found cheating. The accused offered to make good a large portion of the defalcations, and pleaded guilty to the charge. In disposing of the case, the magistrate remarked that the offence was a most serious one, and he had intended to send the case to the Sessions. However, as the complainants had asked that he should deal with it, he would sentence him to four years' rigorous imprisonment on the three charges.

MR. MOYLAN'S CASE.

THE officiating Recorder on the 5th instant read out the following order, in connection with the proceedings in his Court, on Monday the 1st instant.

On Friday last, the 31st August, during the examination of a witness Lukmiram Jeetabhoy in the case of the I. F. Co., Ltd. vs. Moolla Mahomed, in which Mr. Moylan appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Lowis for the defendant, Mr. Lowis interposed to correct the interpreter. Mr. Moylan objected. Mr. Lowis began to explain what he understood the witness to have said, and what the interpreter had said. Mr. Moylan again objected and said Mr. Lowis had moved from his place to the witness box, was 'nursing' the witness and interfering with the interpreter. Mr. Lowis protested against the charge. I said Mr. Lowis was not nursing the witness. He was drawing the attention of the Court to what he believed to be a wrong interpretation, which he was quite entitled to do. His having moved from his place was a mere matter of convenience, and I should never think of objecting to any Advocate changing his place at the bar if he thought it more convenient to take another. On this Mr. Moylan said: 'Mr. Lowis is allowed to do things in Court which no other Advocate is allowed to do. He has been allowed to go up to the bench to point out items in the account. He has been allowed to change his position at the bar and go close to the witness and to interfere with the interpreter.' Mr. Lowis again protested, upon which Mr. Moylan repeated his previous statement and, turning to the Court, said: 'Mr. Lowis is allowed to do things which no other Advocate is allowed to do, and it is because you know him at home.' Mr. Moylan's tone and manner were most insolent and offensive. He was in a violent passion when he made the statement, so much so it did not appear to be the time to call him to account. I made a note of Mr. Moylan's words which I took home with me. The record went into the office to have the depositions attached to it, but not my note. Mr. Moylan seems to have applied shortly after for a copy of the record for other purposes, as he has said, and was supplied with one on Saturday morning, but he did not get a copy of the note.

On Monday morning, at the sitting of the Court, I drew Mr. Moylan's attention to the matter soon as he came into Court. I read out to him the words he had used on Friday. I said that he had made the statements while in a violent passion, and that he had used language which in a calmer moment his better judgment would probably not have permitted him to use. I gave him an opportunity of withdrawing the statements and of making a suitable apology. This I think was the proper and fair course to have taken. Mr. Moylan, however, and greatly to my surprise, instead of promptly availing himself of my offer and acknowledging that the words had been used, withdrawing them and expressing regret for having used them, began by "most emphatically" denying that he had used them or any words to that effect—a statement which he subsequently modified by saying he had "no recollection of having used them." He also insinuated that the Court had made a false note of what occurred, because it was not on the record when he applied for a copy. His words can have no other meaning. When Mr. Moylan says that he has no recollection having used the words on Friday, I am obliged to say I do not believe the statement. It is quite impossible that Mr. Moylan could have forgotten that he used those words, and it is idle to say that he did not intend to impute improper motives to the Court. The words are capable of one construction only. Mr. Moylan admits that he said: "Mr. Lowis was in the habit of boasting of his social intimacy with the judges, and I called your attention to the fact that on a previous occasion he had appealed to Mr. Recorder Agnew in open Court to act on the social knowledge which he had of him." I do not myself recollect that this statement was made; but Mr. Moylan talked so fast that it was not possible to catch everything he said. If the statement were true, it was a most improper one to have made. It seems to me the words convey nothing short of a covert insinuation of precisely the same kind as that contained in the words const

which occurred on Friday last in the case of the Irrawady Flotilla Company Limited *vs.* Moola Mahomed. His Honor then read out the following note, which he said he had made at the time:—

Note.—While the interpreter was interpreting an answer made by the witness Lowis interposed to correct the interpreter. Moylan objected to Lowis' interference. Lowis explained what he understood witness to have stated, and what interpreter had said. Moylan again interrupted and said, Lowis had moved from his place to witness-box, was "nursing" the witness and interfering with the interpreter. Lowis protested. Moylan thereupon said "Mr. Lowis is allowed to do things in Court which no other Advocate is allowed to do." He has been allowed to go up to the bench to point out items in the account. He has been allowed to change his position at the bar and close to the witness and to interfere with the interpreter." Lowis again protested. Moylan repeated his previous statement and, turning to the Court, said: "Mr. Lowis is allowed to do things no other Advocate is allowed to do, and it is because you knew him at home."

He said he would give Mr. Moylan the opportunity in cooler moments of withdrawing the statement contained in the latter portion of his note and of apologizing for it.

Mr. Moylan said he begged to most emphatically deny that he had ever used any such language as that quoted in the concluding portion of the note, that "Mr. Lowis was allowed to do things in the Court which no one else was allowed to do, because the Recorder knew him at home." He had never used any words which could bear such a construction. To do so would have amounted to charging the Court with corruption. If the Recorder understood him to use such language he was much surprised. His Honor had not at the time called his attention to the fact when he would at once have stated nothing was further from his intention than making such an imputation on the Court. Nothing had been said at the time by Recorder, no note of any such words appear on the record, a copy of which had been supplied to him for another purpose. The case had lasted for over an hour after the period at which it was alleged he had used such words.

The Recorder said, if there was no entry of the words on the record, it was because, he had that protion of it with him in his box. The Recorder further said that Mr. Moylan had, according to his recollection, asked him to make a note of the fact. Mr. Moylan said that the Recorder must have misunderstood him as he never meant to ask him to make a note that he charged him with improper motive. He had asked the Recorder to make a note of certain of Mr. Lowis's proceedings.

Mr. Moylan said, he had said on Friday last, that Mr. Lowis was in the habit of boasting to his clients of his social intimacy with the Judges. He had further on that day reminded the Recorder that on a previous occasion Mr. Lowis had asked Mr. Recorder Agnew to act in a case on knowledge derived from his personal intimacy with him. He referred to the case when Mr. Lowis had applied to attach Mr. Van Someren. That incident had occurred in open Court, and nearly all the bar were present. These were charges against Mr. Lowis, not against the Court. He had further complained on Friday last that Mr. Lowis had gone up to the bench to explain certain documents to the Recorder, and that while he was doing so it was impossible for counsel on the other side or his client to see what was being shown. He had also complained that Mr. Lowis, during the examination of a critical witness, had been allowed to go to the witness-box and lean into it. He thought he had just cause for these complaints. But he denied that he had ever used the language imputed to him attacking the Court.

The Recorder said, he would not allow Mr. Moylan to controvert his note, or to deny that what he had written had taken place. If he had not called attention to the matter sooner, it was because it was the first duty of a Judge to keep his own temper under restraint, especially when a passionate Advocate made a sudden and unprovoked an attack on him.

Mr. Moylan said if his Honor ruled he was not at liberty to controvert the note made by him, and decided he must admit its correctness. Although he had no recollection of any such language, and his memory was at variance with the note it was clearly his duty, as an Advocate of the Court, to withdraw the words his Honor held he had used, and apologize for having used them. Had any thing appeared on the copy of the record supplied to him referring to such language, or had he been aware that the Recorder was under the impression that he had made such an imputation on him, he would not have waited for any demand for an explanation, but he would at once have himself taken steps to explain he had never intended to make any imputation on the Court.

The Recorder subsequently passed orders on the matter disbarring Mr. Moylen.

SPURIOUS RELIGION.

An obscure so-called religious paper at Bombay has for some time past been distinguishing itself by its grotesque travesty of religion in the form of unmeasuredly abusive attacks on all those who do not agree with it in the mode of treatment for a certain unsavoury subject. Not long ago it declared the Government of India to be "inconceivably wicked" because of its endeavours to save the British soldier from the results of some of the temptations to which he is exposed. Now it comes out with a statement of God's views in the matter:—

All God-ordained governments protect, not vice, but virtue. However powerful a government may appear outwardly, its doom is fixed by God himself when it begins to legislate for the protection of the immoral man instead of his victims. Twenty-four centuries ago, God said through His prophet to the Government of that day, "Hear ye the word of the Lord, thus saith the Lord. Deliver them that are spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, lest my fury go out like fire, and burn that none can quench it because of the evil of your doings." He reigns to-day, and is issuing the same commands to the "authorities" at Simla.

It would be difficult to find an extract from recent deliveries of the kind more thoroughly characteristic of a well-known type of spurious religion, which always knows what God thinks about everything, on the strength of some passage in Scripture—usually from the Old Testament, without any regard to the appositeness of the quotation so long as it is sufficiently abusive of those to whom it is supposed to apply. The Amir of Kabul, by the way, always calls his a God-granted Government, and feels no doubt as fully justified in claiming the title as does this writer to lay down the law on the subject. Argument would, of course, be thrown away on a ranting bigot of this sort, who is evidently incapable of understanding that he has not yet acquired the first elements of the spirit of Christianity, and is only fit to be classed among the Pharisees and hypocrites whom its founder was wont to denounce. But when such papers exist as that from which this extract has been taken, need we wonder why Christianity makes so little progress in this country?—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL.

Rs. 10,000 Damages.—A curious dispute has arisen under the Howrah Municipality. Babu Cally Kristo Pramanick, who owns a timber-yard at Ghoosery, was rather taken aback lately when a bill for Rs. 504 under signature of the Municipal Vice-Chairman was presented to him for rent for eight feet of land to the north of the Banerji Ghat-road, where an engine and other machinery had been stored during April, May, and June of 1888 at Rs. 3 per foot per month. Rs. 72, and rent for four feet of the drain on the south of the above road on which some engine wheels and other machinery belonging to the Babu had been stored for the last three years, at Rs. 3 per foot per month, Rs. 432—total Rs. 504. This demand is by a footnote on the bill said to have been made under section 120 of the Bengal Municipal Act. The Babu finding upon enquiry that none of the property said to be stored upon the plots for which he had been billed belonged to him, he, in reply, represented the error, when the Municipal Secretary wrote: "With reference to your application I am directed to intimate that the bill has been reduced to Rs. 432 by deducting Rs. 72 as the Commissioners are satisfied that the engine does not belong to you. Your other objections have been overlooked by the Vice-Chairman." The Vice-Chairman went still further and issued a distress warrant, in execution of which some of Babu Kally Kristo Pramanick's property was seized and removed to the Municipal Office premises. The result is the service of a notice upon the Chairman, threatening a law-suit for damages to the extent of Rs. 10,000."—*Englishman.*

Railway Reform.—The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, in a memorial to the Government of India, points out that a railway depends for its success chiefly upon goods traffic, and that it should, therefore, be the primary duty of the Simla Conference to see how the goods traffic can be more fully developed. The principal causes that retard its growth are the low rates charged by country-boats for the transmission of goods, the great wastage during transmission by rail, and the rough way in which goods are handled by railway coolies. The Chamber thinks that the last two grievances may be easily redressed. At present it does not seem to be the special duty of any one to take proper care of goods while in the custody of the railway authorities. The Chamber also urges the desirability of reducing the freights upon certain classes of goods, especially wheat, jute, and rice. Another request, and one to which the Chamber appears to attach great importance, is that the Legislature should secure to railway receipts the same privileges in all respects as are enjoyed by bills of lading.—*Ibid.*

FRENCH VIEWS ON MARRIAGE.

Mrs Mona Caird's article on the subject, "Is Marriage a failure" has created as lively a correspondence in France as in England, and the French papers teem with letters on the subject. The title of the article has evidently given much trouble to translators, and there are various versions of it. Thus one paper has "Le Mariage est il une Banqueroute?" Another, "Le Mariage est il une Dèception?" while M. Arsene Alexandre, writing in the *Paris*, sticks to the English title. Considering that French views on the subject are generally considered to be less straight-laced than our own, it is interesting to read what the writers in the Parisian papers have to say. A writer in the *Paris* says:—

Hasten to get married if you want to do so, for a terrible campaign has been begun against the institution, and there is even talk of suppressing it altogether. The movement has been initiated in London, and consultations on the subject have been granted by M. Alexandre Dumas and by M. Zola. What is most amusing in this discussion is that it has really originated from the brain of a lady—a blue-stocking—who after having asked, 'If Marriage is a Failure?' says that it is, and a most deceitful one. . . Now it is clear that even if marriage were suppressed matters would not thereby be advanced. It would be impossible, in fact, to suppress the instinct of possession, which is the veritable principle—the most serious cause of marriage. Then would begin the most fearful and most unedifying disputes. We should see, as in the state of matrimony itself, each sex trying to get the whole of the bed covering to itself. What does Mrs. Caird want? Evidently to substitute Unity by Plurality. It is impossible, in fact, to get out of either of these two terms. I defy you to put absolutely nothing in the place of Marriage. In what sense should Plurality be understood—*a la Turque*? Or should several men have one spouse? Undoubtedly this system is sufficiently practised in the World, but Society could never be induced to recognise it officially. It would be necessary, however, to solve the problem in favour of Polygamy, or Polyandry, and after the solution the institution would call for an examination different from and more serious than that of Mrs. Caird. As to 'perfect freedom,' that is by no means a solution. Suppose a *plebiscite* were made as to the maintenance or the suppression of the institution of Marriage. It is very probable that, few spouses being satisfied with their lot, there would be a formidable majority in favour of the suppression; but it is equally probable that those who had voted against the institution would hasten to re-establish it on their own account. . . . At bottom all the Good and all the Evil said about Marriage means very little. The great subject of our anxiety is our desire to be happy, and our fear not to be so."

A sprightly writer in the *Gaulois* also comments on the subject.

"Le Mariage est il une Deception?" After having quoted the answers of M. Dumas and M. Zola the *chroniqueur* says: "Assuredly our French blue-stockings are less dangerous than those of Albion. There are even some of them who are agreeable, and have almost as much wit as ordinary women. An English Astie de Valsayre would render a Continent intolerable, while here in France Madame de Valsayre exercises a cheerful and recreative influence. It is evident that our blue-stockings have their little fads like their English sisters—the Emancipation of Woman, for instance, Female Rights, Freedom of Dress, and other *baliverness*—but they know how to infuse just enough 'chaff' into their agitation to prevent us from taking it too seriously. On the contrary, the English blue-stocking is terribly in earnest—always!"

M. Deschaumes writes in the *Echo de Paris*:

"The utterances of M. Dumas and M. Zola form the most curious and interesting portion of the discussion on the Marriage Question. Everything has been said on the subject of Marriage, and as to the kernel of the question, most persons who are of clear intellect and above trivial considerations will agree with Michelet, who said that the state of Free-Union, if carried on according to the Laws of Nature, was as serious and even as holy as that of Marriage. . . A distinction must be made between *Collage* and the Free-Union of which Michelet speaks. There is in this sort of union a poetic and romantic side which attracts woman, as well as an act of reciprocal confidence which renders the ties, perhaps, more solid because they have been voluntarily knotted by mutual faith. Do not confound, in consequence, the Free-Union of two beings who love one another with the chance attachments which exist for weeks or months—but who knows? In a Society powerless to honour honest people Marriage is, perhaps, as useful as *gendarmes* or Judges. There are, no doubt, execrable Married householders as there are bad *gendarmes* or Judges, but that does not prevent the Police and the Magistracy from being indispensable. After all it is far better, perhaps, to regard, with Michelet, Free or legitimately bound Unions according to their individual value, and to consider Free-Union as the ideal dream of a philosophy too independent and too generous to be human."

M. Girard writes in the *France*:—

"Mrs. Caird has begun a kind of *plebiscite* to determine whether Marriage is a failure or not. M. Alexandre Dumas has declared himself a partisan of existing matrimonial arrangements. M. Zola believes that our matrimonial Laws are not perfection. He awaits progress, and, like most Socialists, he would like to see civil intervention disappear in the consecration of love. The theories of M. Elisee Reclus on the subject are well-known. He is a partisan of Free-Union, and puts his Socialist theories into practice. A few years ago he married his daughter to the man of her choice with his own hand, and 'In the name of the Holy Laws of Nature and Family.' This question of Marriage is now eagerly discussed. Defenders of Legal-Union say that Marriage is a curb to immorality, and that it makes the Human-race virtuous. The 'Oppositionists' say that the Legislation of Marriage has brought in depravity, and that the blessing of the nuptial-ring by the priest and the stamped-paper of the notary have impaired the sanctity of love, which is a profound moral agent. Between the Priest and the Lawyer Marriage has sunk into a mere matter of sale and purchase. Love is for naught in most modern marriages. How many young men wed, not the heart, but the purse of their affianced! It is this economical or financial spirit which paves the ways to adultery, and frequently the concubine is kept out of the dowry of the wife. Nevertheless, whatever may be the multiplex or the simple forms of Marriage, Man, in order to be prepared for the Struggle of Life, must have a companion to cheer him, and to give him courage and energy for the strife. Marriage is therefore not a mere vulgar bond of union, it is a union of Intellect and Soul."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th September, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·814
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	75 5
Relative humidity of Air	·804
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	187
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	4.52
" " year	56·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's reply to his German rivals, which was to be published on 15th Sept., was looked forward to with great interest in England and on the Continent. In the first part of the book the doctor is to give his reasons for acting as he did, and a succinct *resume* of every day's work passed near the Emperor. It will also contain facsimiles of the notes addressed by the Emperor to Sir Morell, and copies of other documents. In the second part he replies to the attacks made upon him: and the third part gives statistics showing the number of persons who have succumbed after going through a similar operation as the Emperor. There was keen competition among the American correspondents in London in buying the American rights of the work. The fortunate one was Mr. Brisbane, of the *New York Sun*, and he paid £300 for it. This seems to be a high price for a brochure which, according to the Paris *Figaro*, will only consist of 150 pages. It will be published simultaneously in English and German, and there will be 100,000 copies issued of each edition.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA—II.

The second portion of "A visitor's impressions of India" which we give to-day is of equal interest with the former installment, though the greater part deals with more serious subjects:—

DESERTED CAPITALS.

One of the strangest things in India is the multitude of deserted capitals. There are three old Delhis, three successive capitals of the East, all close to each other, all south of the present city. One of the three is Tuglackabad, a marvellous city on a hill, roofless and absolutely deserted, but solid and gigantic. The second is Ferozabad, including the fort of Indraput, with a handful of inhabitants. The third is the old Delhi of Kutub, who was born a Turkish slave, and died Emperor of India. His name still survives in the Kutub Minar, the finest tower in the world, springing aloft like a living organism, and in the oldest mosque in India, the Kutub Mosque. There is Daulatabad in the Nizam's dominions with a fort atop of a conical hill of black granite artifically scarped. The fort is 500ft. above the plain; the city lies below, with European fortifications and dry moats; but almost the whole of the city is jungle, tall enough to hide a herd of elephants. There we ate the best grapes we found in India, ripened naturally in February, square-sided, black, delicious. Thither it was that Tugluck, the builder of that southernmost Delhi that still bears his name, dragged the whole inhabitants of Delhi, 800 miles off. "Twice" says Hunter ("The Indian Empire," p. 283) he allowed the miserable suppliants to return to Delhi; twice he compelled them on pain of death to quit it. "It was Tugluck who called the city Daulatabad, instead of Deogiri. He was a scholar and a soldier, and a very early, if unscientific, bimetallist. "Having drained his treasury, he issued a forced currency, by which he tried to make the King's brass equal to other men's silver. Foreign merchants refused the King's brass tokens, trade came to a stand, and the King had to take payment of his taxes in his own depreciated coinage."

GOLCONDA.

There is Golconda, once the capital of the Deccan rarely entered by the traveller now. It is surrounded by a wall about four miles in circumference. The fortress is girt by a wall of about one mile. The citadel has an innermost wall, and on the very highest plateau of rock rests the King's palace. It is a deserted city, except the small garrison, with solid masonry of hewn stone, still firm. A high wall of some 50ft. runs round the zenana, with one breach on the south east side. Aurungzebe's soldiers made that breach September, 1687. Hyderabad is half visible amid its trees, the Char Minar and Mecca Musjid conspicuous above all. On one side is the Mir Alam Lake, on the other the Ausan Sagar; a dozen small artificial lakes, antelopes below you, nibbling grass where busy streets ran two centuries ago. Grand tombs lie amid orderly gardens outside the city, and granite hills bound the horizon.

WHEAT-GROWING.

It makes one's heart ache to think of the British wheat-grower as you see the cereals in India, even in a native State. When you get to British territory, the wheat, maize, barley, gram, jowary are magnificent. How can the British farmer grow wheat against the Bombay ryot? He has six sunny days a month, not 30; stiff clay land perhaps, not black cotton-growing soil that will bear wheat 50 years running without any manure whatever; costly labour, not skilled labour at 6d. or 5d. a day and unskilled at 3d, or 2d.; complicated machinery, not a plough so simple that one could make it oneself, and so easily handled that one man with four bullocks works it invariably; five-year rotation, not wheat yearly; heavy rent, not 10s. to 4s. per acre for irrigated wheat land, 7s. to 3s. for unirrigated; expensive habits, with a hunter and a piano, not a wife who keeps the house and clothes the family on 4s. or 5s. a week; and donkeys to be hired at 5s. per score per day; harvest in September, not in February; land pulverized by the frost, not by the genial and unfaling sun. The prices quoted are from the "Punjab Government Gazetteer" Delhi District, 1881-82, where it is also stated that in that district, at that date 540,060 acres were under crops, 136,815 were under wheat. In the Lahore district at the same date 918,723 acres were under crops and 348,813 acres were under wheat."

RELIGIONS.

Of the religions of India, the Mahomedan is too well known to need a word. The Buddhists and the Jain worshippers are few in number now. Some will tell you that Buddhism was too spiritual to be popular, and so retreated before the coarser Hindoo creed and ritual of the Brahmins. Others will tell you that Buddhism, however pure in theism and morality at first, perished at last by its immorality and its vices. Some described the Jains as monotheists, some as atheists, building temples and keeping priests merely to attain to absorption into the universe—barely distinguishable from annihilation—more rapidly. The bulk of the population (excepting the Sikhs in the Punjab) are either Mahomedans or followers of the Brahminical creed. The visible divine emblem in every Brahminical temple is simply phallic (the linga), sometimes with the addition of a corresponding emblem (the yoni). This may be mere symbolism; and whatever the life of the cities may be, the ordinary Hindoo tiller of the soil is not immoral. Still it is in temples that orgies, at least as bad as the Bacchanalia of Rome, were instituted by the late Rajah of a native State in Rajpootana, "all individual selection being excluded," that the matter may be left to divine chance, and these indescribable fortnightly meetings are still held, by the left-handed worshippers of Siva, in a temple within the palace. Also it is outside temples, as on the wall of a most picturesque temple at Benares, that you see carved friezes running all round, with scenes that outstrip the frescoes of the *Lupanar* at Pompeii. In Nepaul itself the offence is commoner, and is said to be worse. A high English official speaking lately in Nepaul of such representations to a native with disgust, received the reply, "Yes, Sahib, it is very true but they keep the lighting from the temples and the houses.

THE KHYBER PASS.

We gazed on many striking scenes, but for natural wildness, historical associations, and the animated movement on the day we saw it nothing was more impressive than the Khyber Pass. My journal runs thus:—Off at 8-20 a.m. to the Khyber and Al Musjid. It had rained very heavily from midnight till past 7, and the carriage had not come at 6-30, as ordered. Capital horses to Jamrud, doing the 10 level miles within one hour. They had to go on three miles further, with rising ground, and there we changed—two excellent 15-hand mares for two lean 13-hand ponies. We wound, all of us on foot but one, among a more desolate chain of arid mountains, a good road to the very foot of the isolated rock on which stands the fort of Ali Musjid. We passed in our ascent or met on our return 300 camels at least, many of them short legged, shaggy Bactrians, very strong, capable of carrying 5cwt. or 6cwt. day after day. There were Affreedis in British pay, guarding the pass in a casual manner, but assuming military attitudes as our white faces approached. There were unofficial Affreedis, Kafirs, Kabulis, four or five hundred, with donkeys and cattle, about 150 of each, all moving slowly upwards. The camels carried heavy loads. Nearly all of them carried an iron tube on each side, 7ft. long perhaps, with 6in. bore to convey water to the Ameer's troops, all English made. They were poised cleverly, and the stronger camels carried packs beside. Hardly any camel carried a rider, but a few asses did. The men and women had an appearance of poverty; gaunt and ill clad mostly, though some had warm rugs or skins. The camels were very rough and dirty. Very few travellers met us, the stream seeming all one way; and it is only on Tuesday and Friday that convoy is provided and permission is granted to traverse the pass. English travellers have a special escort of well-mounted police, besides the casual Affreedi sprinkled here and there on rising ground. Where we changed horses a hundred or a hundred and twenty Afghan travellers were waiting under a rock, solemn, well-behaved, not staring rudely; reminding me of Israelites in the Desert, but with no visible Moses. The faces of many have really a Jewish cast, but without the finesse so often visible in an Israelite indeed. Ali Musjid is absolutety unoccupied—

Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt.

Even Jamrud—by treaty engagement— has no cannon. Ali Musjid looks a grand position, but as regards a European enemy it is really commanded by higher points, though valuable to keep the local mountaineers in order. The Khyber Pass itself can be turned; both by the Tartara, ten miles to the north, and by another pass ten miles to the south. One good judge called Ali Musjid a man-trap; and the Ameer's men did bolt as soon as they knew Macpherson had turned their position, ending half his troops behind the mountain, by a circular sweep towards Tartara. Still, it looks splendidly placed, and I was glad to borrow a police-officer's wiry, bay, country-bred mare to ride by zigzags up to the very top. Indian carriages have neither patent brake nor drag nor skid, nor shoe, nor any analogous contrivance to stop them down hill. Our carriage more than once ran away with the ponies, and all but drove them over a precipice on our homeward journey, so that we all got out and walked. We lunched at Jamrud with Major Aslam Khan, a manly well-bred officer, who had been attached to the Afghanistan Boundary Commission, when the Penjdeh incident so nearly led to war. We were again in Peshawur within eight hours of leaving it, having found no real difficulty in the expedition, thanks to the kindness of Colonel Waterfield and Mr. Merck. We were fortunate not merely in having seen the Khyber, but in having seen it so full of animation and local colour.

PROBLEMS FOR SOLUTION.

There are many questions of the deepest interest connected with India; but the passing traveller can only name them, and ask for an answer from those who have given the best year's of their life to the country.

1. Are Christian missions making real progress in India? Which system of conducting them is most congenial to the Mahomedan; which to the Hindoo?

2. Is domestic slavery, in any veiled form, still practised in native States? In other words, are children or women still bought and sold, under any pretext, in a continent for which England is responsible?

3. Is the mass of the population happier under our direct rule than in native States? If it is not, how is it that the population of British India, excepting the newly-annexed provinces of Burma and Assam, is nearly three times more dense than the population of feudatory India? (Hunter's "India." p. 49.)

4. Is the limit of taxation nearly reached? If so, how is it that, allowing for the difference in area and in the purchasing power of silver, Akbar's land revenue (A.D. 1593-1605) "was about three times the amount the British take"; and Aurungzebe's revenue from all sources (A.D. 1655-1707) was about double Akbar's.? (Hunter's "India," pp. 297, 298.)

5. Would not a succession tax produce, justly and in a feasible manner, large results from a wealthy class whom our indirect taxation hardly touches?

6. Does the Indian Civil Service, which undoubtedly trains men to be efficient in the highest degree as administrators, diplomatists, governors of large provinces, and governors-general, also produce men qualified to deal successfully with the complicated finances of a vast continent?

7. Would not a first-rate specialist, of the best English training in commerce and finance a man of, such quality that the City would believe in him as Chancellor of the Exchequer of Governor of the Bank of England, be very cheap to England and to India at a salary hardly lower than the Viceroy's?

8. What is the limit of endurance to the misgovernment of a native State? Is that limit fully reached in any feudatory State to-day?

9. Would anything do more to protect the magnificent temples, palaces towers, tombs, &c., still existing all over India than legislation which should forbid desecration sale, multilation, neglect of any historical monument, and should—in accordance with old Moslem principle—vest the ownership of all such monuments, civil and religious alike, in the *defacto* Government of the day?

RADICAL REFORM OF THE MARRIAGE SERVICE.

The only practical suggestion that has come of the idiotic drivelling on the subject of marriage which has been going on in the *Daily Telegraph* is that the Church of England marriage service should be re-cast. This is a reform which must have been ripening for a couple of centuries past. No one could be more in favour than I am, says Mr. Labouchere, of calling a spade a spade at the right time and place—whenever, in short, any desirable object is to be gained by doing so. But he adds:—

I do not think that the solemnisation of matrimony, usually before a mixed audience of young men and maidens, is one of these occasions. In its way the robustness of sixteenth-century taste is very admirable. I rather respect the freedom with which they talked publicly about spades in those days, and I do not believe that our greater delicacy or squeamishness in public conversation indicates any improvement in morals—possibly the reverse. But that is not the point. This is purely a question of taste. Our taste could not stand an un-Bowdlerised version of he mildest Elizabethan drama. Ladies, and men, too, who (very properly) think it no harm to read the originals in private, would feel very uncomfortable at a public performance of them in their integrity. If this be true of Shakespeare himself, it is equally true of the marriage-service. What offends one's sense of decency in a theatre does not do so less in a church. There are other objections to the marriage-service which the *Daily Telegraph* philosophers have brought into prominence. There is evidently a general soreness among the better half of the married world at the position which the bridegroom occupies in the Prayer-Book scheme of holy matrimony. As one lady says, after thirty years of connubial bondage, "the Anglican service lowers the wife, and sets the husband on a pedestal *not at all suitable to him*, filling him with notions of marital supremacy which are the cause of half the unhappiness of married life." Here again, the Prayer-Book is all out of date. Its spirit is that of the exploded doctrine of the common law, that husband and wife are one person, and that person the husband. The office requires re-drafting by the light of the Married Women's Property Acts and with an eye to Female Suffrage. The bridegroom must come down off that pedestal. I would have the marriage-service revised by a Committee of Matrons. They would make short work of "Let the wife see that she reverence her husband, "Love, honour, and obey," and the rest of those obsolete phrases which have helped to make marriage such a failure. Nothing could show more conclusively how utterly the marriage-service is out of harmony with the ideas of to-day than the vesting of the bridegroom with this fictitious importance. As everybody knows who has been married, or even witnessed the operation, this individual is the most insignificant actor in the proceedings. Nobody pays any attention to him. He is a mere puppet in the hands of his best man. The papers devote whole columns to descriptions of the appearance and dress of the bride and the bridesmaids, but no one ever states what the bridegroom looked like, or what colour his trousers were. No ladies' paper ever published a picture of him. He is a nonentity, a mere *nominis umbra*. It is very natural then that women should object to see him treated as the master of the situation, and no one can wonder at their universal reluctance to go through the marriage-service under such conditions.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 22.—Poona Races.
4th Bombay Rifles Athletic Sports.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 26.—Town Council Meeting.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 2.—Bombay Polo Tournament.
" 3.—Bombay Polo Tournament.
" 4.—Poona Horse Show.
" 6.—Bombay Polo Tournament.
" 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderab. Race.
Sonepor. R. es.
" 22.—Hyderab. Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 15.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin by the Byculla Club.
" 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

A puppy, five months old, named Queen, the daughter of Bosphorus, son of Plinlimmon, a splendid specimen of the St. Bernard breed, was with its owner (Miss Eayres) proceeding up Fortess Road, Kentish Town, says an English paper, when an omnibus approached at a rapid pace. The puppy, when the omnibus was about twelve yards distant, seated itself in the road in front of the approaching vehicle. The driver, without attempting to stop, drove right over the dog, which everyone thought, was killed. But, strange to say, although both wheels went over the dog, no bones were broken, and she was only slightly bruised. A lady passing with her child in a basinette, took the little one out, and the dog was carried home therein, and is now quite recovered.

A LION-TAMER'S EXPERIENCES.

The marvellous adventures of Bidel, the great French *dompteur*, in the lion's den have been authenticated on the best possible testimony. The man of action has condescended to become a man of letters. Full of wealth and honours, he has told the world the story of his life on which the following has been written:—

He has not allowed any sentiment of false shame to prevent him from giving honour where he believes it to be due. Witness his account of the escape of a young tiger which had enjoyed and deserved a reputation for singular ferocity. The cry was raised that "Athir had escaped," and in a moment the menagerie was cleared. Bidel started in pursuit, panting for the opportunity to win his first real distinction. Where had the tiger taken refuge? "Through a half-opened window, some one said to me—almost in a whisper, for fear the tiger should hear him—'There he is.'"

The brave fellow's finger pointed to a blacksmith's shop, the door wide open and the interior—thanks to the blinding light of day—seeming to be a gulf of darkness. I rushed at it. Just at first I could see nothing. Everything was darkness. This did not go on for more than ten seconds. I got used to the darkness; and I discovered the fugitive crouching in a corner ready to leap upon me, with foaming throat and flaming eyes. One second more and he would have sprung, annihilated, and torn me to pieces. I took the initiative, and it was I that made the spring. What howlings, what fury, and what foaming! This hand-to-hand struggle in semi-darkness, I breathless and he furious, did not last long. Otherwise I should have been lost. With both my hands, which are strong and large, I seized him by the skin of his back: I lifted him over my back, and under his enormous weight, without stumbling, without faltering, I walked with a firm and even step to the menagerie. You may imagine that I was congratulated.

M. Bidel found that his bears were troublesome beasts to manage. On one occasion he discovered that his black bear had mounted on the back of a very fine bison. The situation was critical. Bidel flung himself on both combatants; one he seized by the neck, and the other he drove into its compartment. Peace was established; but his unhappy wild bull was discovered next morning to have lost an important feature—its hump had been removed and digested, and the bison had become an ordinary bull. His white bear attacked the elephant, and once again Bidel interfered to protect the larger and less offensive animal. Even more amazing was his rescue of a wretched man, who was being dragged into the den by the claws of four lions, while one of them was "quietly making a meal of his right arm." There was no time for Bidel to go behind the cages and enter at the ordinary door. He opened the den in front, just enough to let himself glide in. Without any weapon except his fist, he beat the lions and bade them let go their prey. And the lions did retire as he ordered them, and they let the man drop. He seemed to be dead, but finally he recovered from his wounds, and is now alive. It was in Spain that Bidel underwent one of his most unpleasant experiences. A tiger had got away from its den; the crowd was panic-stricken; but Bidel hunted the animal into a corner and kept him there, half-magnetized by word and gesture, until the cage could be fetched. The cowardly spectators were not satisfied with this exhibition of Bidel's powers. The soldiers who were standing by with loaded guns refrained from shooting for fear of killing the man as well as his beast; but the crowd was not contented, and Bidel distinctly heard the words, "Mata los dos! Mata los dos!" (Kill them both!). No wonder that he was glad to turn his back on the country of the hidalgos, although he had received very flattering attentions from the King. M. Bidel knows how to talk to great men; he was particularly pleased with the King of Italy. He paid the King of Spain what he intended to be a very handsome compliment: jocular and a trifle broad. Poor Bazaine did not fare so well at his hands. M. Bidel was indignant at being patronized by a traitor! "Can you give me," said he, "the particulars of your escape from the Isle of Sainte Marguerite?" Bazaine replied, "I prefer to talk about natural history."

It is sad to discover that so great a man as M. Bidel does not shrink from practising deceit. Upon one occasion he had announced that his menagerie contained a fine collection of crocodiles. But unluckily the largest of them had sickened and died. M. Bidel was determined not to disappoint the public, so he went to work with a naturalist and stuffed the dead animal and restored it to the cage, apparently in a state of sleep. When he was acting the part of showman he stirred up the other crocodiles to make them lively, and took the opportunity to exaggerate the sleeping monster's ferocity and strength. "You would be startled out of your senses," he cried, "if that huge fellow were to wake up. If he were to dash his tail about, he might break the cage down. But, gentlemen, never mind the danger of these sudden awakenings; I will stir him up." "No, no," cried the audience, "pray don't wake him." It was lucky, adds M. Bidel.

He does not take much trouble to defend himself from the charge of inhumanity. He is conscious that he has done good service to the public by amusing them, and he is not ashamed of his profession. He declares that his work is not inconsistent with a love of the animals which are his daily adversaries, and which would be ready to tear him to pieces on the first opportunity. He tells with gusto the story of his accident in the den of Sultan, a fine African lion, with a black mane, in the prime of life. Bidel noticed signs of insubordination, but that did not trouble him. He never so much enjoyed the combat as when the danger promised to be real. But unluckily he was suffering acute rheumatism in his left leg. At the critical moment he fell, and "the lion-tamer was beaten." There was a cry of horror, and Bidel was the only man present who made no sound. He felt the need of being calm. The least mistake and all was over. He seized the lion by its throat and twisted the skin with all his might. The lion's vigour was checked, his attack ceased, and suddenly he turned his head round. What had happened? One of the attendants had thrust a bar of red hot iron against the lion's belly, and Bidel was saved. He leaped up, rushed upon the rebel, and drove him into his retreat. This was the supreme moment of Bidel's existence. His triumph was complete and glorious, and into those few seconds he had crammed the sensations of a lifetime.

He declares that the wild beasts which he has tamed possess many human characteristics—especially love, jealousy, and parental affection. He tells a capital story of a lion and lioness who had lived together for many years in conjugal happiness. Their mutual endearments were incessant, demonstrative, and touching. Their neighbour was an ill-conditioned bachelor lion, who was jealous of their bliss and waited for his chance to destroy it. One day the door of communication was left open between the cages, and in a moment the lioness had slipped through it to pay a visit to the bachelor's quarters. The betrayed husband was beside himself with passion: there was anguish and hatred in his face, and it was plain that his heart was broken. When the faithless lady was restored to her own home she was instantly killed by her husband: a stroke of marital justice which he may have borrowed from the law courts of his adopted country.

M. Bidel tells the story of his early life with an engaging frankness. He was the son and stepson of showmen, and from boyhood upwards he was trained to face wild bests, beginning with wolves and going on gradually to the more dangerous animals—from wolves to jackals, from jackals to leopards, and from leopards to hyenas, panthers, and lions. His early prowess earned him his stepfather's jealousy. This was complimentary but not pleasant, as it took the form of blows and cuffs. He ran away and joined his fortunes to those of a travelling dentist, in whose company he acquired the art of speaking in public out of doors. But very soon he came back to his beloved wild beasts, and his only complaint was that they were not wild enough. He loved to display and to exert his courage. It was vanity, he admits, but he is not ashamed of it. The life was full of incident and excitement; and the exhilaration of his daily contests became a matter of positive necessity. He could not give it up while his physical strength remained. Early in life he became a victim to the tender passion, and was beloved in return. But with all his courage, he found his heart sinking when he went to call upon the young lady's papa. Not without reason. The terms of rejection were brief but unmistakeable: "Etes vous fou, mon garcon?" The suitor was not discouraged, and he said to himself, "I will have her all the same." So he set himself to make a bit of money. This accomplished, he returned once again to plead his claim, only to meet an entirely different and unexpected obstacle. He was told that his conduct with the ladies had been open to reproach, especially, with a certain English lady. He admits that he had been so fortunate as to win the regard of many fair creatures in all ranks of life, from *grisettes* to *grandes dames*—maids, wives and widows. But that was no fault of his own. He simply could not keep them from running after him. But he declares that he could not understand the charge about the English lady. *Cette Anglaise*, who was she? He didn't know anything about her. This was more than the proposed father-in-law could stand, and he declared that *cette Anglaise* had made herself conspicuous by following Bidel from place to place, and never one missing his exhibition in the lion's den. Bidel protested his innocence and ignorance; and it was agreed that the lady should be asked to state her intentions. At the next exhibition, as usual, she was the most interested of the spectators. The two gentlemen went towards her and she was told that Bidel was intending to take a wife. "Well," she answered, "what is that to me? Is he going to retire from business?" The gentlemen explained that her attentions had been very remarkable. When she understood the position she replied, with a contemptuous laugh, "Pray don't concern yourselves, gentlemen. I am a widow who likes to amuse myself; and if I go about after this menagerie, it is because I want to be there when this gentleman is eaten."

A JAPANESE THEATRE.

The Sintomi Theatre at Tokyo may be regarded as the Lyceum of Japan; none but classical pieces are represented on its stage, and it is fortunate in the possession of the three most celebrated modern Japanese players, Messrs. Dajuro, Sadans, and Kikugoru. A London paper gives the following account of it:—

It is a large square building, adorned in front with ancient-style pictures of scenes from Japanese plays. When we visited it, in July, 1888, a tragedy highly spoken of by the native papers had been running for about three weeks, with one performance daily, lasting from noon till about 8 p.m. An employe, who expected no tip, conducted us to a box in the gallery and gave us a quaintly illustrated playbill. The building, which was erected fifteen years ago, and can hold some 800 to 900 people, was nearly full. The stage occupied the whole of the back; it was some 40 ft. to 50 ft. in depth, the central and major part of it consisting of a segment of a huge circle, about 60 ft. in diameter, by revolving which the changes of scene were made. Outside this circle—which was indicated only by a narrow groove—on the left-hand, was a latticed space in which sat some three or four samisen-players; and in a corresponding position on the right side was a structure concealing the chorus, which seemed to us to comprise some half-dozen voices. At each change of scene an appropriate change was made in the appearance of these, and the junction between them and the revolving scenery was hidden with screens, mats, &c.; so that each scene formed a perfect and harmonious picture—*e.g.*, in one of the open-air scenes the samisen-players appeared ensconced in a bosky grove. The scenery, which in most cases represented either a room opening into a garden or on to the high road or else an interior, was, though very frequently changed, of the most substantial nature, differing in no respect from reality as far as we could see; in the open-air scenes there were real trees and rocks on the stage, and the painted backgrounds were extremely realistic and natural.

At the end of each act an ornamental curtain was drawn across from side to side; and during the interval this was several times changed. Each bore a huge character indicating that it was a present, also the names of the donors—in one case the Singers of Kioto—and those of the members of the company at the time of presentation. The play, named "The Revenge of Soga," had as its subject-matter an old Japanese legend regarding events which occurred in the reign of the Shogun Yoritomo, in the twelfth century. The first act was over when we arrived; and though we had an interpreter, we found the plot rather difficult to follow, it being very intricate. There was no love interest; the motive being devotion to the feudal chief. The main incidents concerned a temporarily successful rebellion against a certain Daimio; the ceaseless efforts made by his adherents who, under various disguises, were constantly turning up in the most unexpected way to retrieve his fortunes, both by force and by craft; the ultimate disgrace of the rebels; and, in the last scene, the revenge wreaked by Soga-no-Jiro and Soga-no-Goro, represented by Danjuro and Kikugora, on the murderers of their father. This final scene was most animated. The murderer was sleeping in the hunting-lodge of Yoritomo, at the base of Fugiyama. This lodge is represented on the stage, with the camp-lights in the distance. The two avengers, clad in rain coats, appear in the midst of a downpour of real rain which drenches the stage, and, guided by a signal given by their victim's concubine, drag him out and cut him to pieces; after which they sustain a desperate conflict with a large party of guards, most of whom they slay.

In the other scenes there was abundance of action, several persons fell by the sword; one woman took poison; and there was a most dramatic contest in the mountain-pass of Hakone, in the midst of a most realistic thunderstorm. The various characters appeared to play their parts in a most natural manner, and we could detect no signs of staginess; and this opinion as to the excellence of the acting was justified by its influence on the audience. During the pathetic scenes there was abundant snivelling, especially among the women. Several times when the interest rose to tragic height, the most absolute stillness reigned, even fan-flapping being suspended, and there was frequent applause mostly expressed by sharp guttural exclamations, occasionally by hand-clapping. To us foreigners however, the audience itself was hardly less interesting than the play. From near each end of the stage, at right angles to it, ran a gangway about three feet wide across the auditorium. Along these many of the characters made their entrance and exit. The space between these gangways was divided into numerous square pews by partitions about a foot high, with a narrow plank along the top of each to afford means of access. In each of these spaces, which were carpeted, four people could squat comfortably; often one or two more were squeezed in. The price of one pew varied from 2 dol. to 5 dol. Behind, where is the pit of an English theatre, were a few boxes, one for the police. Along each side were pews similar to those in the body of the theatre, in three rising tiers. A wide gallery ran round three sides of the building and was occupied by similar pews. Opposite to the stage, behind the front row of pews, was a space latticed off, with cheaper seats; and behind and above this was a sort of pen, with vertical bars in front, without seats admission to which cost only ten sen. Light and air were admitted by large windows occupying the greater part of each side; they could be quickly closed by sliding-shutters when the stage had to be darkened. After sunset the auditorium was lighted with gas-jets; also the stage, from above. There were no footlights.

Most of the audience had been in their places from the commencement and were prepared to stay until the end; they wore their best clothes, so affording us a rare opportunity to admire the beautiful national dress. In the box next to us was a family party—an old gentleman and his wife, a younger man and woman, and two charming pink-cheeked children, clad in lovely gaily-patterned silk *kimonas* (and crimson) *obies* (sashes) with glittering ornaments in their jetty hair. Beyond them again was a veritable *parterre* of human flowers—five merry *musumes*, who rippled with laughter during the comic interludes, stifling it in each others' dresses, and wiped their eyes diligently during the pathetic scenes. On our other hand was another family party, the paterfamilias in European dress—black frock-coat, &c.,—sitting in a chair, while his wife and two children, in native dress, squatted on the floor round him.

At the end of each act there was a general stir; people rose and stretched their limbs, sat on the partitions, or went and chatted with friends; while waiters ran up and down with tumblers of grated ice, ice creams, cakes, tea, &c., of which a vast consumption went on, as well as of tobacco, both sexes taking an occasional tiny pipe. During these intervals the voices of singers from behind the stage-curtain took the place of the instrumental music of our theatres.

The acting was sufficiently good, and the stage scenery sufficiently attractive, to induce us to remain nearly six hours—till the end, in fact; and we left with a stock of ideas as to the manners and mode of life of the Japanese, before European had modified their own civilization, which no other source of information could so well have afforded us.

During her recent stay at Gmunden, the Czarina had an opportunity to do something towards repairing an arbitrary and unjust act committed by the late General Drenteln. When Governor of Kieff, he ordered a wealthy manufacturer, named Ilnitzky, a native of Roumelia, to leave Russian territory within twenty-four hours, and all appeals, including a petition to the Czar, only resulted in Ilnitzky being arrested in St. Petersburg for several months, and then brought penniless and homeless over the frontier. A few months back he published his case in Vienna, and on learning the arrival at Gmunden of the Empress of Russia presented himself in evening dress, and with a large portfolio of documents under his arm, in the waiting-room of the station, where suspected of being a Nihilist, he was detained and carefully searched. This brought the case under the notice of the Empress, who at once ordered Prince Woronzow Daschkow to examine the documents. The perfect truth of his story having been ascertained, the Prince, says the *Standard* correspondent, was commissioned by the Empress to hand him 400 florins, and to state that, in her opinion, he had been the victim of a crying injustice. Afterwards, Ilnitzky had the honor of being received by her Majesty, who promised herself to bring his case before the Czar, with a view to obtain for him complete reparation.

Mrs. Ashmead Bartlett, the mother of *England's* editor and Lady Burdett Coutt's husband, lives in Grange Road, Eastbourne. She is a sprightly old lady of 65, habitually wears widow's weeds and has very plain-spoken 'Merrican manners. Her *ménage* includes an American heiress, Miss Rosemore, her son, "the silent member," Mrs. A. B., jun., and their seven children.

EXPERIMENTAL MOBILIZATION IN VICTORIA.

The safety of Australia in the event of a war with England has of late been a subject of some anxiety with people at home. It seems, however, that there is little ground for supposing the country to be defenceless, but on the contrary to rest satisfied that its people know full well how to proceed in time of emergency. A Melbourne correspondent of an English journal writes :—

As was announced some time back, the Victorian Government seized the opportunity of the sudden interruption of telegraphic communication with Europe on the 30th of June last to order the immediate mobilization of the forces available for the defence of Melbourne. No doubt the main object of this action was, as in the case of our own recent navel manœuvres, to afford all concerned a chance of testing their arrangements under conditions as like as possible to those obtaining in actual warfare. But at the same time, to judge from the language of the Auustralian papers, there was not lacking an uneasy feeling that the breaking of the cables might possibly not be due to accident. Readers of the *Argus* were reminded that their "ancestors almost invariably captured the Spanish galleons first and declared war afterwards," and that "the seizure of the Danish fleet, while British Ministers were protesting their amity with Denmark . . . was an enterprise unfettered by any nice regard to punctilio." Perhaps the spirit in which the mobilization was undertaken could not be more aptly typified than in the instructions given by Captain Thomas, in command of the naval forces of Victoria, to his second in command. "I ordered" (so he reports to the Minister of Defence) "Lieutenant Commander the Hon. Hely Hutchinson to . . . proceed with all despatch to Queenscliff, with written instructions to board all foreign men-of-war entering the port, and to request their captains to anchor at the Heads pending further instructions from the Government. In the event of their not complying with this request, he was ordered to wire to me, and immediately to retire on Hobson's Bay.

For it may be as well to remind English readers that Port Phillip is a large place, and that Melbourne and Hobson's Bay are some 35 miles inland from the forts at Queenscliff and Point Nepean, which guard its entrance. The force at Captain Thomas's disposal consisted of the flagship, the Nelson, the turret-ship Cerberus—the latter, old as she is, being, according to the official report, "the more effective vessel of the two"—two steel gunboats, the Victoria and the Albert, and four torpedo boats. The Harbour Trust vessels and the Custom-house vessel, the Lady Loch, which are also armed with 6-inch breechloaders did not take part in the mobilization. There was another and a more important point in which the complete plan of defence was not adhered to. The forts at the Heads were only partially manned, and the mines in the channels, were not laid. To borrow from the report of Colonel Disney, the officer in command on land :—

"The outer defences are not complete until the mines have been put down, because the forts cannot compel ships to stop and fight them if they prefer to run by, taking their chance of injury from the fire of the forts. When the mines are down, on the contrary, ships would have little chance of passing them, unless they had first fought and overpowered the forts."

The order to mobilize, moreover, was given at as inconvenient a season as it is well possible to conceive, on a Saturday, late in the afternoon, when a number of the men had already received and availed themselves of leave of absence till Monday. In addition to this, it came at a time when "the armament of Nepean and Point Franklin was in the act of being changed, and the South Channel fort had not been handed over to military charge. A large amount of work in making up and storing ammunition for the new guns was therefore necessary, which would not under ordinary circumstances have been required." There was a difficulty, too, in finding the requisite number of stokers, which is explained by Captain Thomas by the fact that "the men who are generally able to come afloat at Easter and the other public holidays were unable to leave their employment without risking the loss of it; besides which, it being Sunday, it was, of course, more difficult to find them or their substitutes."

In the face of all these drawbacks, the result attained may apparently be looked upon as very satisfactory. The land forces manned the forts at the Heads, and got everything ready for action. They laid such mines as could be laid without obstructing navigation and practised with electric search lights and code signalling. Colonel Disney reports not only that "the work which has been done has furnished very useful training to the officers and men of the Militia who have been employed," but what is still more important, "in my opinion the above preparations were quite sufficient to prevent the colony being taken by surprise." Captain Thomas's report is in the same strain. He describes himself as "well satisfied with the general efficiency" of the ships, finding everything "in thorough working order in the torpedo depot and boats," and is of opinion that "the cruise has been of great benefit to the whole force." Both commanders express their entire approval of the readiness with which the men turned out and of their excellent conduct when embodied, though Captain Thomas notices that some of the men on board the Cerberus took far too long, at least during the first two days, in getting to their stations after an order was given. Certainly energy does not seem to have been lacking in general. One of the gunboats left to carry out her orders on Saturday night at 11-30, five hours after the order to mobilize was given, having been manned and provisioned in the interval. "The men of the torpedo depot worked without cessation during the night, and were ready for action when I inspected them at 6 o'clock the following morning."

Needless to say, both commanders in their reports ask that proved shortcomings may be made good in the future. But the Secretary of State for War at home would breathe a sigh of relief if the most formidable demand which was made upon him was an immediate increase of the Artillery by the addition of 50 men of all ranks, and the engagement of a few skilled military artificers to look after the complicated machinery of the new breech-loading guns. Nor would his colleague at the Admiralty object to augment the permanent staff of the Navy by "two engineers and ten stokers" if on these terms he could compound with his critics. But, then, it must always be remembered not only that Melbourne occupies a position of extraordinary natural strength, a position which, moreover, is protected by batteries close to Melbourne itself, in addition to the first line of defence at the Heads, but also that the task which the Victorian Government have set themselves is a strictly limited one. It is, in the words of the *Argus*, to make sure that no enemy should enter the port with a rush. "He would have," says the Melbourne paper, "to engage the batteries and to destroy the torpedo fields by countermining, and he would well know that the time taken in these dubious operations would enable the Imperial fleet to come to the rescue. The foe would realize that he would have to try conclusions with her Majesty's ships, with the probability that some of his vessels would be already crippled. It is difficult to conceive of any enemy caring to run such risks. Our works are erected in order to deter an enemy from seeking to effect an entrance, and they will have failed to a large extent in their object if our guns ever have to be fired in anger. The danger is the *coup* prior to war." All which is satisfactory enough, if only we can be quite certain that an Imperial fleet, so strong that "it is difficult to conceive of any enemy" venturing to encounter it, would be duly forthcoming at the proper moment.

The automatic machinery which in England serves to collect pence and to distribute cigarettes and sweets is made in America to collect silver and to let out opera-glasses. There are already several theatres at which the automatic apparatus for letting out opera-glasses is in use; and the system is said to work satisfactorily for all concerned. A want of confidence was for some time felt in the honesty of the public. But either from high principle or from a well-grounded conviction that the borrowed opera-glass could not be offered for sale or as a pledge without being recognized, it is invariably given back to the box awaiting its return, and which until the return is made remains wide open. The opera-glasses belonging to the automatic company are stamped in so many places with the company's name that all possibility of mistaking them for opera-glasses of any other make is out of the question. The punctuality with which the opera-glasses are given back at the end of the performance is not discreditable to the borrowers; but it cannot be said to prove that they are actuated by feelings of honour alone.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

IN USE 100 YEARS. SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold, An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
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AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

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Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
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Musjid „	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipuraa
Parel Station	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Dadur	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Sion	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Coorla	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Bhandoop	Bagmar	Kurjut*ab*	Chandoor
Tannaha	Khundwa*ab*	Padesdari	Damergaum
Deewa	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*ab*	Beerh	Lanowlee*a*	Dygaum
Titwalla	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah*c*
Khadawali	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Wassind	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Shapoor	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Atgaum	Hurda*a*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Khurde	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Kussaraha	Pagdhal	Poona*bdd*	Jehwoor
Egutpoora	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Ghotee	Dharam	Ooroolee	Barsee Rd
Bailgaum	Khundi	Yeoat	Marheh
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Nassick Rd*a*	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Patus	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond*b*	Packney
Niphar	Bagra	Boreball	Sholapur*ac*
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Munmar	Sohagpore*ad*	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Nandgaum*a*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Doodneh
Naidongree	Bankeri	Warengaum	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Goolburga
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabad*abc*
Galna	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	BiswaBridge	Nulwar
Myjee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Mussawuda	Kuruk Ball	Jullum*b*	Sydapore Road
Sisowlee		Sheagaum*a*	Kistna
Julgaum			Chicksago
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Limbd	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
Chuda	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Rampur	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Kundli	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
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a Refreshment Rooms. *b* Junction or *c* From 10 to 15 minutes for Refreshment minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA "C.I.C" OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.
BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH
HOCKINS IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &c.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON · RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S · TRADE MARK · WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE M[ARK] appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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First insertion	Rs. 5
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To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Post Free.

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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co.

206 Ct. PORTLAND St. LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE on TRENT, ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878. MELBOURNE 1880

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

BURN & Co.

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MAKERS OF LIFTING MACHINERY

LARGEST STOCK OF CONTRACTORS PLANT IN INDIA.

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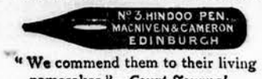

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THE FLYING "J" PEN.

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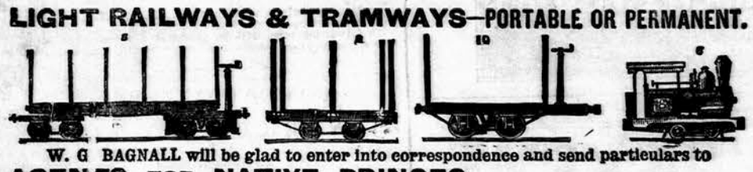

W. G BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

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AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

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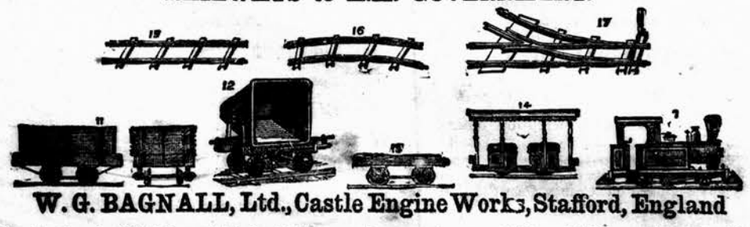

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The "Standard" List of Light Railways, Locomotives, and Turn Tables, price 10s. 6d.

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Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mother's milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD.

THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.

The British Medical Journal says, "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
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CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

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THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'s

We are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

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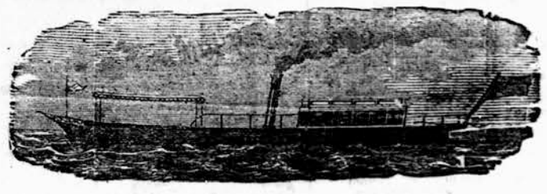

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLESTOUT

Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE

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IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
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MACHINES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

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LOWER BROWN STREET. LEICESTER.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

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BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

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They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

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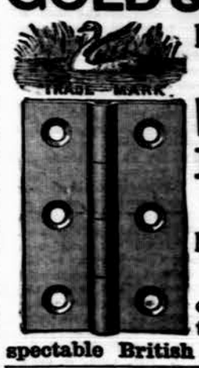

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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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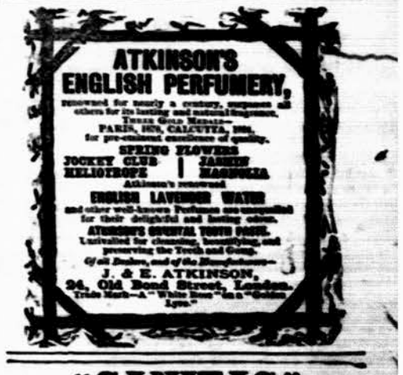

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NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.

Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1886, Antwerp 1885.

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"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

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PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delightful odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Dressing Room. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World. Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

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